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1926

Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors

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South African Architectural Record; Journal of the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State Provincial Institutes of South African Architects and the Chapter of South African Quantity Surveyors. 1926 vol 11:1-4 p1-114

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

THE JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS, THE NATAL INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS

Vol. XI. No. 43. SEPTEMBER, 1926

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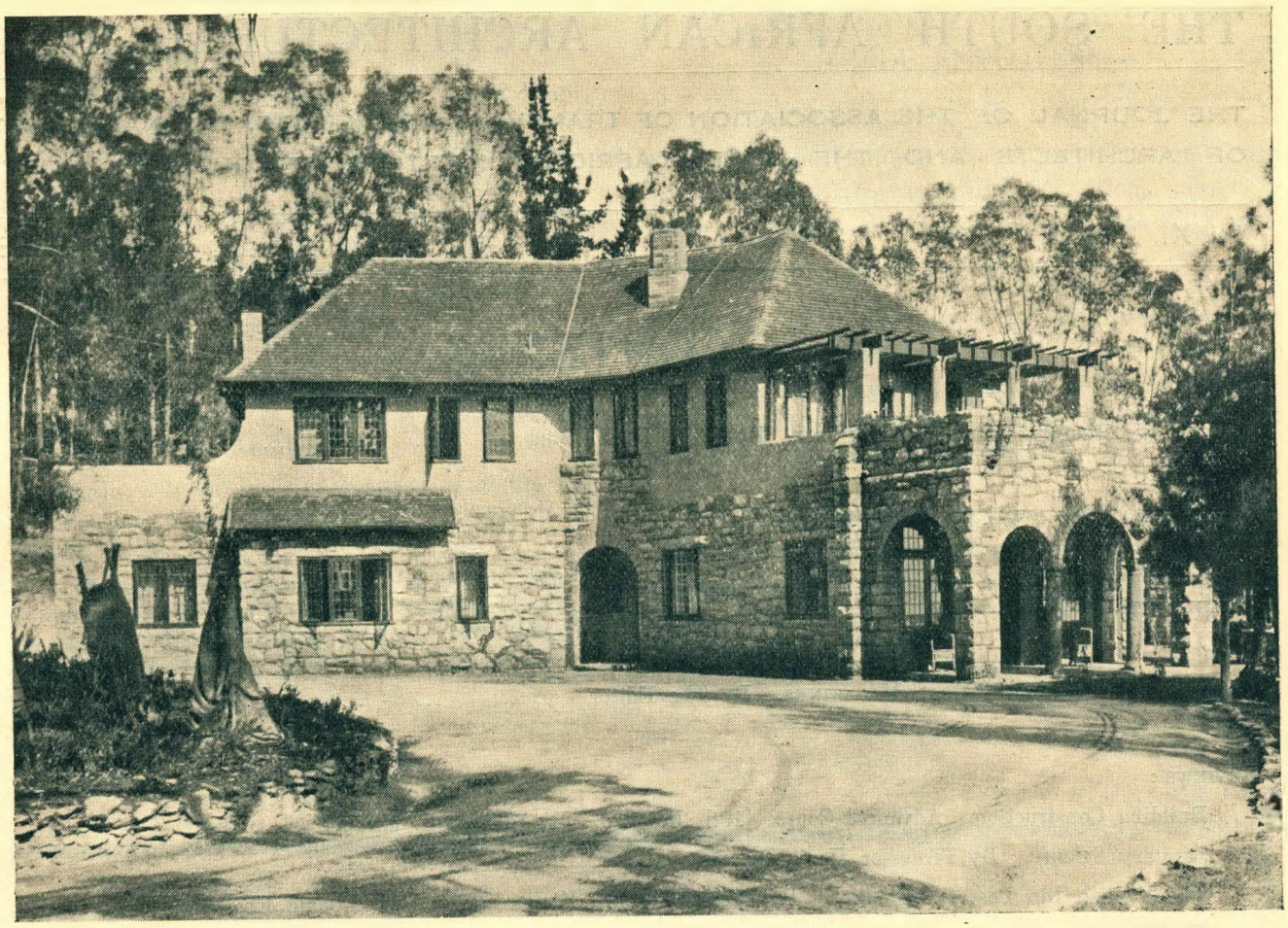
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Annual Subscribtion per post 5s., direct from the Business Manager.

Hon. Editor—A. Stanley Furner. Business Manager—Murray K. Carpenter.

67, Exploration Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg. P.O. Box 2266. 'Phone 5821.



DHLUL-IMITI.

This house designed by Messrs. F. Emley and Williamson, is described and illustrated with the ground and first floor plans on page 65.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ARCHITECTURAL RECORD

Vol. XI. No. 43. SEPTEMBER, 1926

CAPE TOWN RESERVE BANK COMPETITION.

F. L. H. FLEMING.

THE invitation issued by the South African Reserve Bank for designs for the proposed new Bank Building at Cape Town met with response from 30 competitors. The Assessor, Mr. J. S. Cleland F.R.I.B.A. placed first, second and third respectively the designs of Mr. James Morris, Mr. Gordon Leith and Mr. H. A. W. McQueen.

The Conditions of Competition were generally satisfactory and helpful to competitors, in that requirements and preferences were clearly indicated, not merely by description but by a fairly complete sketch-plan ; the architectural treatment desired was "a fine and dignified manner with suitable materials such as granite or stone for the facades."

Where such instructions are issued by the promoters presumably under considered expert opinion, competitors wishing to be "in the running" will wisely follow those instructions as nearly as possible, at least in principle. If a competitor is moved to make other and, in his opinion, better proposals, he takes a bold course, with no little risk, unless the radical variation be made an alternative scheme.

As a matter of fact, the three winning designs and the majority of those unplaced follow the instructions very closely, and the first premium appears to have been won chiefly by an imaginative and sympathetic interpretation of the architectural treatment suggested by the Conditions. The Assessor reports that in the winning design the architectural treatment of the facades is "exceptionally well-proportioned, fine and dignified, and the character and strength of the design clearly indicate the purpose for which the building is intended." This very well expresses the qualities of Mr. Morris's design and the powerful pen-and-ink perspective very well expresses what is in the designer's mind. It is a clever suggestion of strength, repose and confident security, a sense of order without too much reliance on features and mouldings. Whether the building will realize the intention remains to be seen. Modern considerations of light and air, modern building methods and workmanship, advertisement, in a word modernity, may play some havoc with Mr. Morris's conception—but at least there is the profoundly important sympathetic and slightly romantic original intention and we leave the successful denouement confidently and with all good wishes in Mr. Morris's hands.

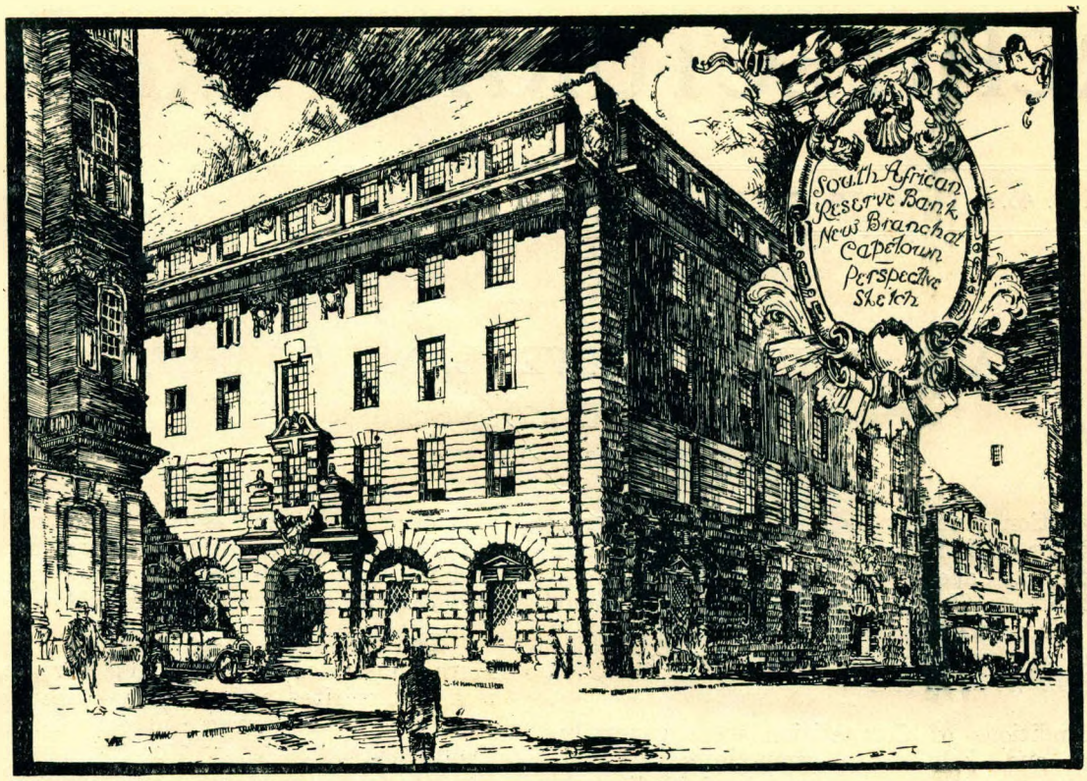
The second premiated design by Mr. Gordon Leith, illustrated by a very able perspective drawing, is a fine, spirited and scholarly conception with, however, rather less purposeful expression than in the winning design. Thereafter the Assessor finds difficulty in placing the third premium ; simple, refined, sensible, well-presented schemes there are in number, too numerous to deal with individually. It is not apparent that any radical departure from the promoters' plan has been made with success, nor has it been profitable to forget the expression of purpose, offering up admirable Clubs, Theatres, Hotels, Flats, Town Halls, Museums and business blocks—unless indeed the profit be reckoned in terms of experience.

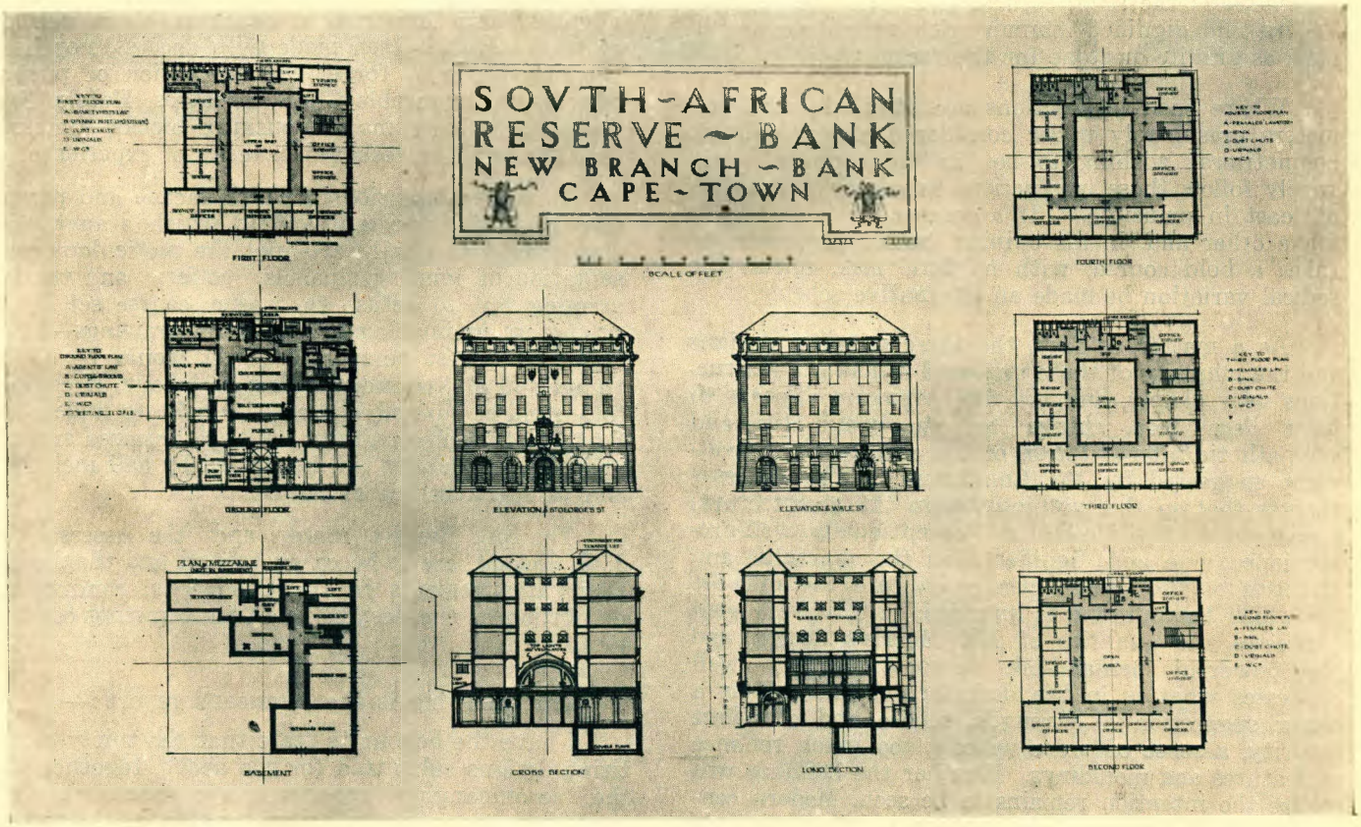
It is a competition in which facade and perspective were all important and in which draughtsmanship played no small part—not the meticulous representation of jointing, panels, coffers and the like, seeming but to refuse the easier course set by the promoters in inviting 1/16in. scale drawings—but in bold and honest perspective. It would be no bad thing, and an enormous saving of labour, if competitors could be advised, and clearly given to understand, that 1/16th scale diagrams only are required and that architectural quality will be judged by half inch detail and perspectives one or more.

The S.A. Reserve Bank and the Assessor, Mr. J. S. Cleland, are to be congratulated and thanked for their arrangements in the Conditions, conduct and exhibition of the designs in this interesting competition.

The following is the Assessor's report :—

I have the honour to state that the thirty competitive designs submitted for the above, together with the accompanying reports, have been carefully examined, and after full consideration of the various points of detail of each design, I beg to advise that I place the designs in order of merit as follows :—





FIRST PREMIATED DESIGN. *James Morris.*

First: Design No. 5. *Second:* Design No. 11. *Third:* Design No. 17.

Design No. 5 is of outstanding merit, and I have no hesitation in placing this first. The plan is on good sound lines, the banking portion being well arranged for the convenience of the public, administration of the staff and the general working of the Bank. The main entrance to the Bank and the Van entrance are suitably placed as are also the staircases and lifts to basement, mezzanine and first floor. The Entrance and Banking Halls are dignified in treatment.

The Strong Rooms in the Basement are suitably arranged, but it is suggested the corridor should be set back a little and carried right through to St. George's Street. The offices to let on the floors above are conveniently arranged, the entrance from Wale Street being well placed. The lighting and ventilation throughout is good.

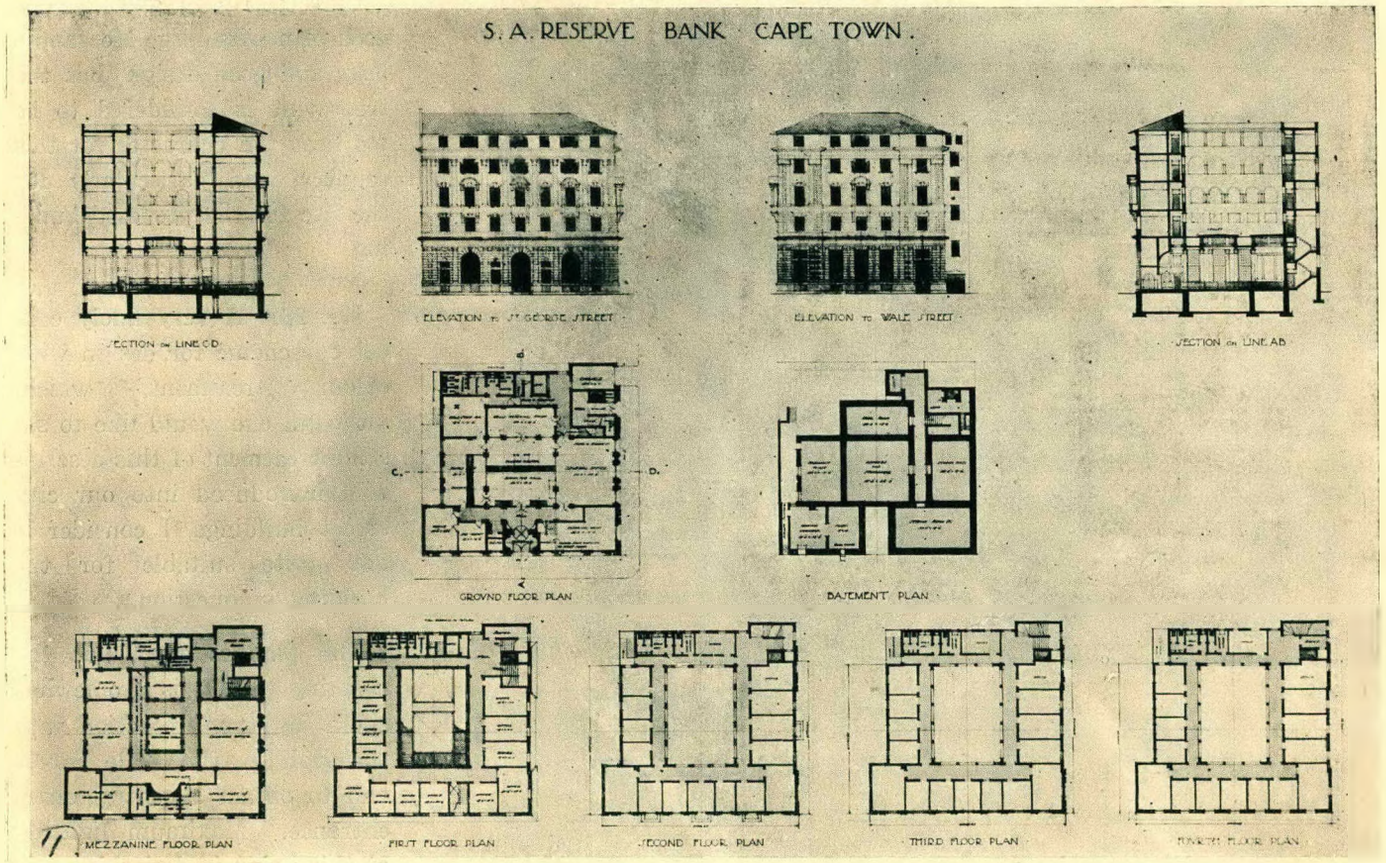
Future expansion of the banking portion of the building to the first floor has been provided for in such a manner as to involve the minimum of alteration and expense when this is required at a later date.

The two fronts to St. George's and Wale Streets are proposed to be built in granite, a very suitable material as the proposed new building is on a corner, corresponding with Sir Herbert Baker's fine conception of Rhodes Building, which is in granite.

The architectural treatment of these fronts is exceptionally well proportioned, fine and dignified, and the character and strength of the design clearly indicate the purpose for which the building is intended.

The author's proposals for materials and finish for the building are sound and practical.

The particulars given in regard to cost are satisfactory.

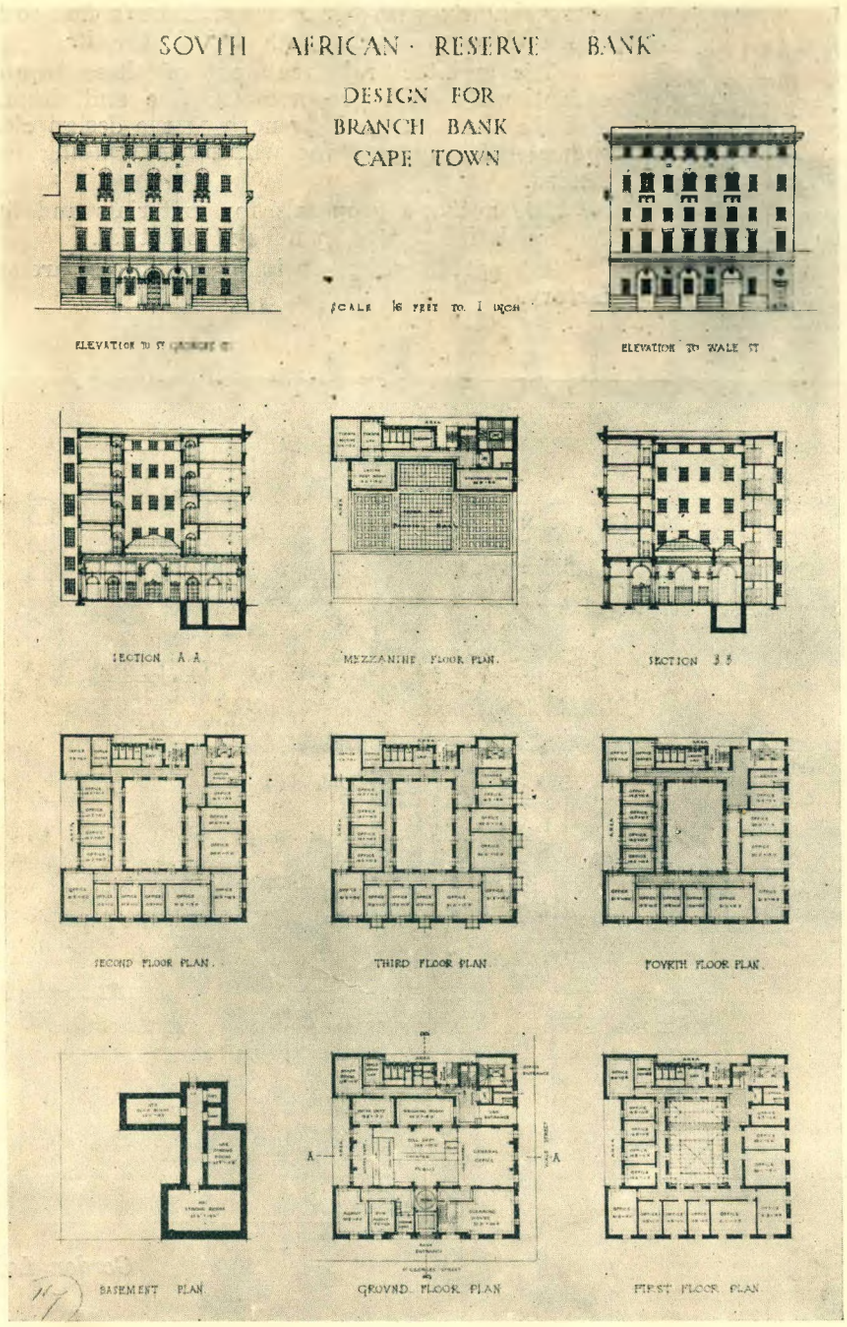


SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN *Gordon Leith.*

Design No. 11. The plan is on good sensible lines. Entrances suitably arranged and Banking Hall dignified in treatment. The proposals for future extension are satisfactory, and the lighting and ventilation throughout is good.

The main fronts to St. George's and Wale Streets are proposed to be faced in granite, up to the first floor and free stone above. These are points for adverse criticism, which, of course, there are with all the designs, but the sound plan and very finely conceived architectural treatment entitled this design to second place.

The particulars of cost are satisfactory.



THIRD PREMIATED DESIGN *H. A. W. McQueen.*

Design No. 17.—The plan is on good lines, and the Banking Hall dignified in treatment. Future extension is satisfactory and lighting and ventilation good.

The architectural treatment to the two fronts is simple and effective with granite to first floor and free stone above.

The particulars of cost are satisfactory.

The design placed first is of outstanding character, but I have found it no easy matter to settle the second and third places owing to the number of designs of more or less equal merit.

Of these No. 21 gives a very good plan with large Mezzanine floor and good design, but the treatment is considered to be too heavy in character for this country, and particularly for the site for the proposed building.

No. 22. A very finely conceived scheme for design with colour treatment, which, although one would like to see some treatment of this description introduced into our city street buildings, I consider is not quite suitable for the building in question.

The plan is good, but the Banking Hall is somewhat spoilt by the projection into the Hall at the Wale Street end to obtain a central office entrance. Maximum lighting at this point is desirable.

No. 13. Good all round scheme and good Mezzanine Floor, but the projection of the office staircase spoils the Banking Hall.

No. 20. Good plan and dignified treatment.

No. 26. Good sensible plan and special Strong Room and Mezzanine Floor proposals. The Male Staff Room and Staff Lavatories are, however, badly placed with the only access to same across the front Public Hall. Elevation treatment is fair, but the

lower storey is rather broken up and the windows on floors above not well proportioned. Balcony at first floor level is also unnecessary.

No. 23. Good plan. Dignified architectural treatment but balcony not desirable.

No. 28. Good plan, but elevation treatment very congested with a great number of windows.

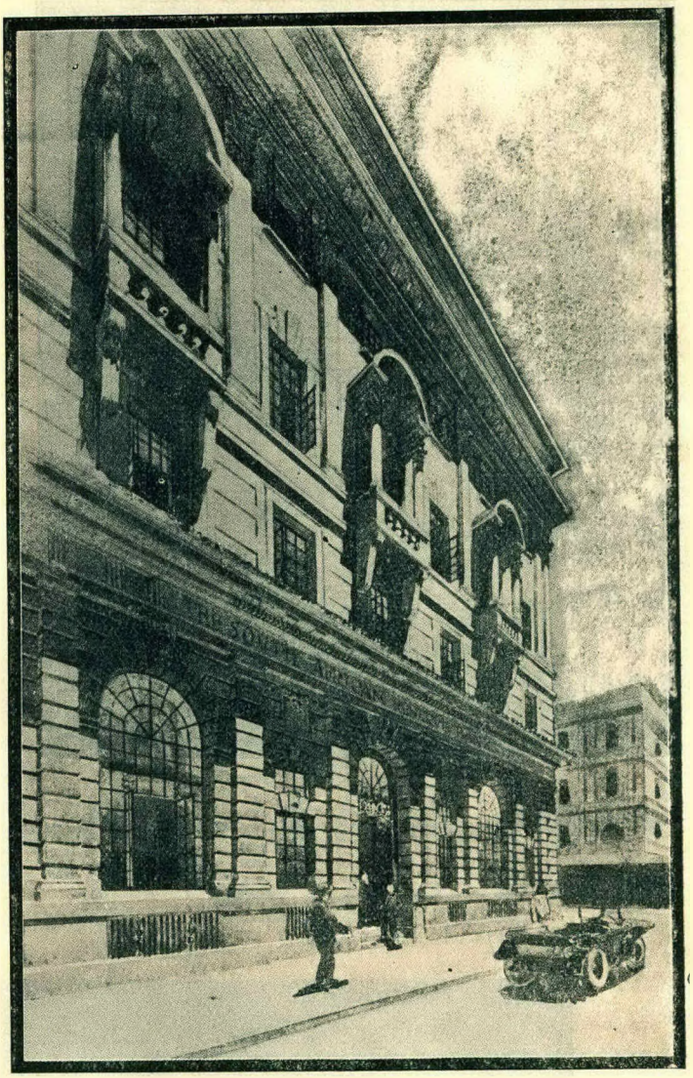
No. 18. Good all round scheme with effective architectural treatment.

No. 7. A well conceived scheme with good Banking Hall and Mezzanine Floor at front and back. The architectural treatment is good.

No. 15. A good plan and design, but the balconies tend to give the building the appearance of being a block of Flats rather than a Bank.

No. 4. A good sensible scheme with Mezzanine Floor at front and back. Architectural treatment refined.

(Sd.) J. CLELAND, F.R.I.B.A.,
Assessor,
1st June, 1926.



SECOND PREMIATED DESIGN *Gordon Leith.*

ANTON VAN WOUW.

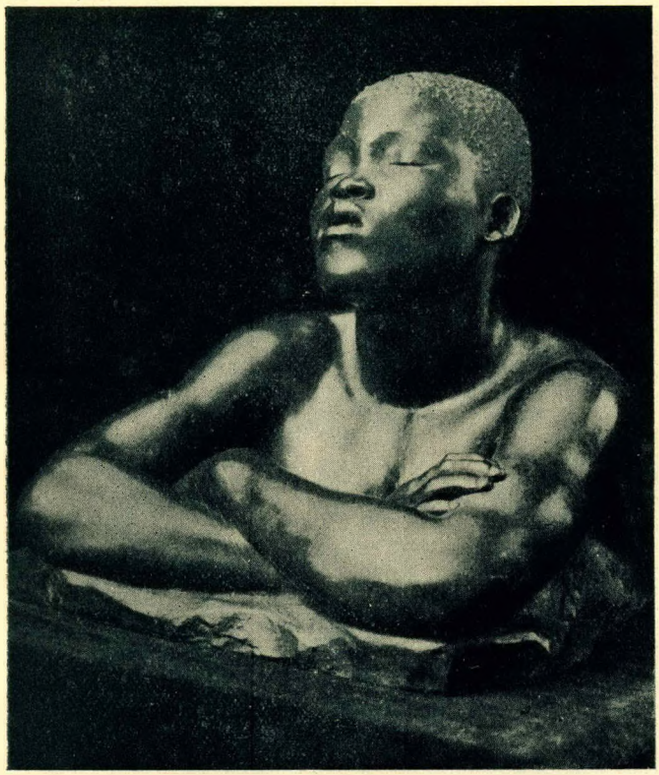
DENIS LEFEBVRE.

THERE are two van Wouws. The one who lets his fancy play fast and free as in the statues of the four burghers who surround the Kruger monument, in "The Sleeping Kaffir," and in "The Dagga-Smoker," and the other, a heavier duller being, who moulds more or less to order, as in many of the busts of the Boer Generals, and in certain other public monuments.

Each artist has his supreme hour. In years to come, some of Van Wouw's native studies, and two at least of these four burghers, will be his memorial.

Youth perhaps explains the very real imagination he has put in those Boer figures. The artist settled in South Africa as a young man and soon became imbued with enthusiasm (he still has it), for these children of a young race so closely akin to his own. That is why the sculptor expressed the soul of that rugged figure, shading his eyes with his hand . . .

The Kaffir studies will remain in their bronze form when the type they represent have died away. Here we have not only fidelity to form, but colour and expression. Not the Kaffir's muscles and flesh, but his personality. The face of the man, his eager mouth as he puts his lips towards the pipe containing the forbidden drug, and the repose in every muscle where that other Kaffir rests, after, one feels instinctively, not very strenuous labour.



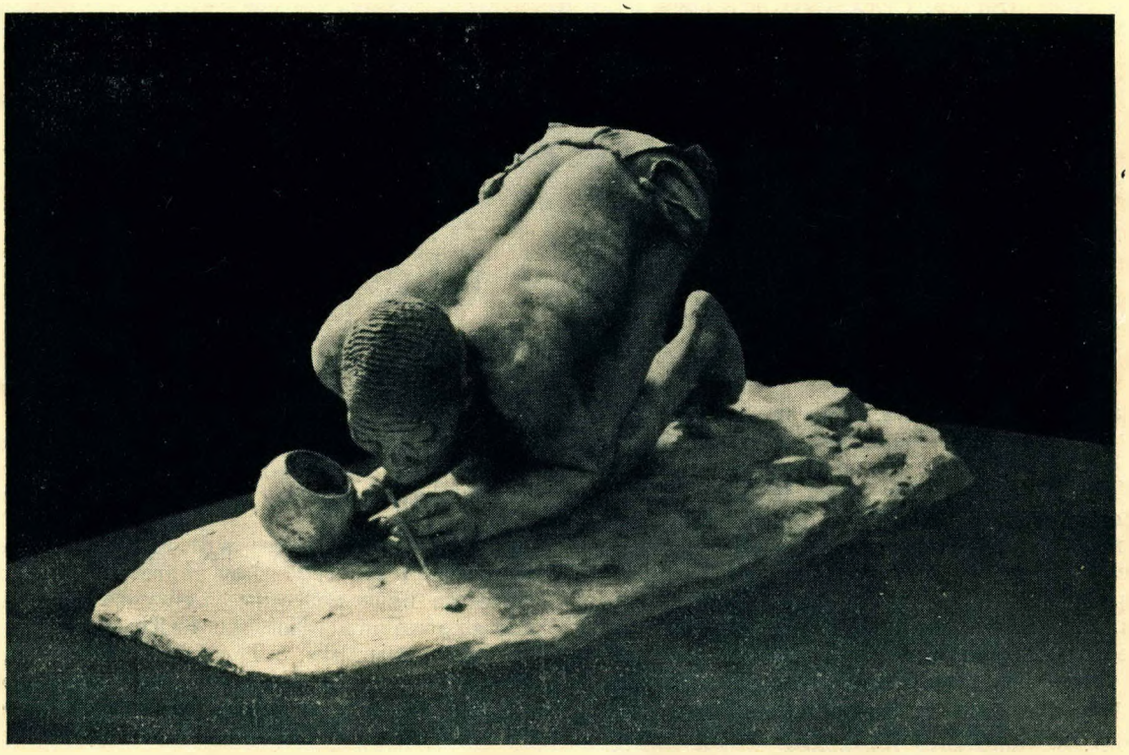
THE SLEEPING KAFFIR *Anton van Wouw.*

"The Bushman" with his bow and arrow is full of life and energy despite the almost meticulous modelling, as he poises his alert, gnarled little figure to take aim at his prey. These and one or two other native studies represent work such as South Africa has never had and which will be handed down through the centuries.

The same touch of genius is not so evident in his Boer leaders, though there are exceptions. "Kruger," for instance, seated in his chair, and the "Steyn" taken in a similar position. It is almost as if the very intensity of his emotion, for van Wouw is a devoted son of his adopted country, had blunted his inspiration.

But I think the true reason is a more artistic one. Like all fine artists, the work he makes to order is not the work that gives him his fullest inspiration. He is not topical, though he has done his best to be sometimes, but temperamental. As the idea wells up in his brain, he takes his clay and gives it form. The words applied by Runice to another South African craftsman, apply to Anton van Wouw with equal fitness:—

"Through stone or wood he drove a mood as only genius can . . .
The eyes beyond the present's need unlidded towards the past,
Shall find old beacons clear of mist and know their worth at last . . .
So man will write of Anrijt then far more than I can sing.
And read his soul along his lines of finest chiselling.
That stone and wood had understood while fools were quarrelling."



THE DAGGA SMOKER *Anton van Wouw.*

DHLUL-IMITI.

J. P. NELSON.

DHLUL-IMITI is the name which has been given to Mr. W. Gemmill's new house in Parktown, designed by Messrs. F. Emley and Williamson.

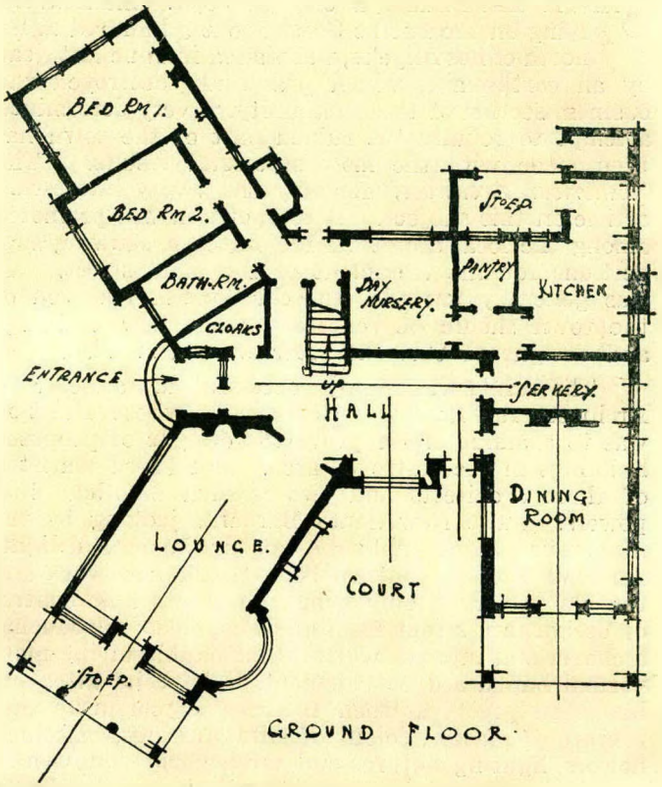
It means "above the tops of the trees," and it's appropriateness is readily apparent to anyone visiting the site. It is situated on a ledge on the Northern side of the Parktown ridge and commands a magnificent view over the Saxonwold to the Magaliesburg Mountains.

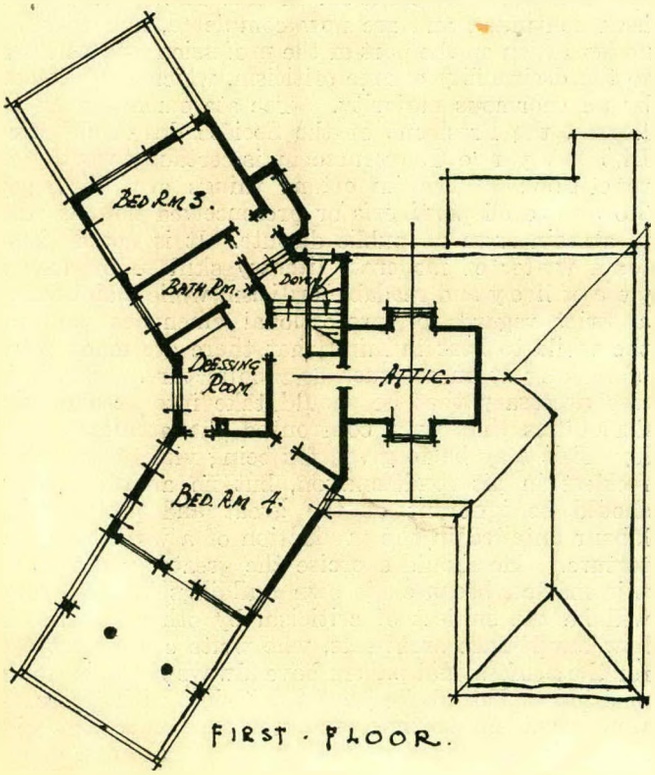
The site is naturally very beautiful, possessing an abundance of trees, rocks and indigenous shrubs.

To the North the ledge falls away very steeply. There is a ravine leading downwards from the stoep at the Northern end of the Lounge. The court has been arranged so as to come opposite a "promontory" and a certain number of trees have been left therein. A feature of the court is the rustic seat on the east side which projects from the rough stone wall at its back.

The walls of the house, as will be seen from the photographs, are of local kopje stone, the weathered face being retained as far as possible and the joints treated in the manner known as "snail-creep."

Above the stonework is rough cast plaster, left its natural cement colour. The roof is cedarwood shingles with the exception of sundry concrete flats. The aim of the Architects has been to merge the house into its surroundings as far as possible and to





that end, and also to take advantage of the view, a rambling, semi-"butterfly" plan has been adopted.

It will be seen that the house is partially double, and partially single storied. On the ground floor there is an entrance hall leading on the right hand to the lounge, and on the left hand to a bed-room wing. The two bed-rooms downstairs are connected with a bathroom and the day nursery, and are cut off from the rest of the house. By reason of the "butterfly" plan, both bed-rooms, 1 and 2 get the Northern aspect and view which they would have lost had a rectangular plan been adopted.

The lounge leads on to a stoep, which in turn looks down the ravine mentioned above.

At the other end of the hall is the dining room and servery.

The Northern side of the hall is almost entirely taken up with an Oriel window overlooking the court.

Upstairs there are two more bed-rooms, a dressing room and a bathroom; also an attic in the roof of the single storied portion.

Leading off the principal bed-room is a roof garden, complete with built in flowerbeds, a pergola and a hollow parapet to take creepers, etc. There is a similar flat off the other upstairs bed-room less ambitiously treated.

CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL MAGAZINES.

THE EDITOR.

SANTA BARBARA, a city of 35,000 inhabitants, lying on the Pacific Coast about a hundred miles north of Los Angeles, was visited in June last year by an earthquake, which practically destroyed the business section of the community. A very determined attempt to rebuild the ruined part of the town has been made with the most successful results. The "*American Architect*," for July has a very interesting article on this subject. A competition was promoted among the local architects for sketches, showing suggestions for the treatment of the Main street. It was generally felt that the old Spanish tradition of the town should be reflected in the new buildings and designs of this character were demanded.

The result was highly successful and a Board of Architectural Review was formed, whose function was to examine and approve the designs of proposed buildings in the destroyed area. This board consisted of three architects and two laymen and had final powers. The New Santa Barbara, judging by the numerous photos published, appears to be a delightful town and the contrast between the new work and the old is very illuminating and shows how control of design in a street frontage is capable of producing a charm and interest which is impossible in the more normal haphazard development. "Special attention has been given to such features as colouring and texture of plaster, colour of trim, awnings, balconies, flowers, lighting fixtures and particularly signs, which in most instances have been lettered directly on plaster surfaces, as is generally done in Mediterranean countries." The aimless confusion of design typical of the worst phase of later Victorian years in England and the dull banality of the competition classicism of the early days of this century have been swept away, and a most charming and delightful simplicity of design rules in their stead.



Masonic Peace Memorial. Ashley & Winton Newman.
BUILDER.

The same journal has recently published numerous plans of apartment hotels, which merit very close study, and in Johannesburg, where flats appear to be growing even more popular, lessons may be, perhaps, learned even from America. The plans illustrated are well studied and should be of great interest to all those who may have to design flats.

In the English papers the most noticeable feature is the result of the Competition for the Masonic Peace Memorial. The designs of all the ten selected architects have been published in the "*Architects Journal*," and a comparison of the various schemes is a very interesting occupation. The simplicity and directness of the winning scheme by Messrs. Ashley and Winton Newman is very noticeable in contrast to the others. The elevations, although they possess a certain dignity are rather disappointing. The result of this Competition—one of the largest held for some years—appears most certainly to vindicate the system of more than one assessor.

The "*Architects Journal*," in a leader on Waterloo Bridge, finds that, like Charles II., it is "an unconscionable time a-dying," and it is good reading to hear that, even yet, the hope of saving it is not dead.

The articles on criticism in this last journal have been continued and are now completed, and there is no hesitation on the part of the profession as a whole as to the desirability of free criticism, which is welcomed by an enormous majority. The statement by M. G. Legros, the President of the Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement is certainly worthy of repetition: "The important things are," he says, "to abjure all *parti pris* or preconceived notions, and to abstain from all public dispute. It is not difficult for a writer of moderate literary skill to produce a piece of lively and readable criticism while maintaining a strict regard for professional amenities, and all the while to bear in mind that there are many ways of looking at an art such as architecture. But it is also necessary that he should take into account the difficulties that have confronted the architect. A lay critic may be forgiven for being violent and even reckless in his condemnation, but no architect critic should be ignorant of the great and multifarious labour entailed in the production of a work of architecture. He should exercise the greater vigilance in this matter, because his own buildings in their turn will be the subject of criticism by others. This is how our French architects, who write critical articles for the professional papers have always regarded their position. They have been practising criticism for a very considerable time, and not once have any disagreeable consequences manifested themselves."

The R.I.B.A. Gold Medal for the best street frontage has been awarded to Sir Edwin Lutyen's design for Britannic House. The Rome Scholarship has been won by Mr. A. D. Connell, of London University Atelier, while the Jarvis has gone to Mr. Herbert Thearle, of Liverpool University. The final subject set was "A Royal Naval College," and some good drawings appear to have been submitted.

The Royal Academy has been opened, and the work of the leading architects appears to have been largely illustrated, as usual, by the perspective drawing of less than half a dozen men, and judging from the various critiques, the usual complaint appears to be present, that it is an exhibition of perspectives rather than of architecture.

"Fewer architects than ever," says Mr. Chalton Bradshaw, in the *"Architectural Review,"* "are the authors of the drawings which illustrate their works, and the room as a whole makes an impression as an exhibition of the draughtsmanship of three or four artists."

It is certainly unfortunate that more architects do not illustrate their own work and, even, if their powers of drawing and colour did not equal the professional perspective artist, the exhibition would undoubtedly be of greater interest. And surely an architectural exhibition where plans are rarely shown is an anomaly.

It is rather surprising news to hear that the Parthenon at Athens is being restored, and it is with considerable relief one reads the report of an eye witness in the *"Architectural Association Journal."* "It may be of interest to our readers," writes Mr. S. R. Pierce, "to learn that the restoration of the Parthenon which is proceeding . . . is in very excellent hands. The greatest care seems to be taken to ensure that the fragments which are being re-erected are both accurately set and accurately returned to the places to which they originally belonged. Where fragments were missing from the drums of the columns, new stone cores of squared blocks were being used to make up structural deficiencies, while the lines of column, including the flutes, were carried up by facing the core with a greyish-white cement. This cement is sufficiently different in colour and texture for the new parts to be obvious, but not obtrusive. M. Balanos . . . . is the Architect and inspector of works at the Ministry of Public Works and the official Guardian of the Monuments of the Acropolis; he has spent a considerable number of years in preparation for the present work on the Parthenon."

Mr. Balanos has expressed a hope that England will present to Greece cement casts of the metopes now in the British Museum, so that they can be incorporated in the reconstruction of the Temple.

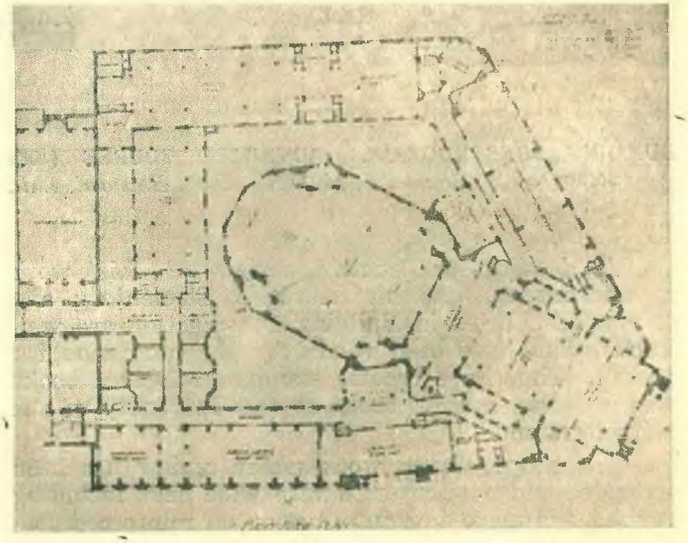
The *"Architectural Review"* has included in the last few issues a craftsmanship supplement, in which some excellent work is illustrated of all types from examples of French Modernism to "Adam" reproductions.

In one of these supplements we read of the evolution of the *"Ensemblier."* "As to the Ensemblier, a study of his methods will repay those who believe that in a reconciliation between art and industry, and in a revival of the spirit of craftsmanship, lie the main hopes for the future of Art. The French have tackled the problem while we talked about it and the *Ensemblier* is the outcome of their first step towards its solution . . . Paris, unlike London, has never been entirely bereft of artist Decorators, who, either alone or in conjunction with an architect, have decorated the rooms of fashionable people. About fifteen years ago the French realized that it was a mistake to entrust to one man the decoration of a whole room. The result was too personal, too aggresive. Following this realization, two or more artists began to work in definite collaboration. Groups were formed, naturally composed of those with tastes of a similar kind, and out of those groups grew the firms which are known as *ensembliers.*

"To-day the *ensemblier* may be a registered company or merely a master artist; he may exist as a firm which includes his collaborators as principals, or as a firm which calls in outside collaborators as occasion demands. But in every case collaboration between several men exists, and each artist attaches his name to his part of the work." Thus, "the artist gets the credit for his work. The bad old commercial system is finally discredited."

Paris is most certainly a veritable gallery of pleasing shop fronts and D'Orsays scent shop in the Rue de la Paix illustrated in the *"Architectural Review,"* is by no means the least satisfactory.

The conservative outlook of those interested in the design of buildings is most clearly illustrated in the lighting of picture galleries. Mr. Hurst Seager has been for years advocating the use of "top-side-lighting" and in the few galleries where it has been adopted, as for example at Wanganui, it has been perfectly successful. Yet galleries have been erected recently on the old system with the insistent reflections, which make the average exhibition of large glazed oil paintings a form of torture. A wonderful opportunity of experiment was lost in the Art Gallery at Wembley, where no attempt at top side lighting was made, and where reflections ruined the effect of nearly all the large pictures.



Masonic Peace Memorial. Ashley & Winton Newman.
ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL.

In the New Duveen Galleries, the recently constructed wing which has been added to the Modern Section of the National Gallery, one room has been lighted by top side light. This gallery, No. XIII., is illustrated in the *"Builder,"* and the effect is apparently perfect. "Until the spectator walks forward to settle the point, he believes the pictures to be unglazed, owing to the wonderful lighting and absence of reflections. So long as the policy of glazing pictures continues and it is desired to see them properly, some such system must be adopted."

A short article in the *"Architectural Journal,"* by Eric Gill, states the sculptor's point of view, with regard to architects, quite clearly and architects would do well to remember it. "There is quite a number of architects . . . willing to employ responsible artists for carving and painting—architects who see carving not merely as ornament producing an effect, an enrichment, but as a thing having its own rights, and place . . . In this matter sculptors have as much responsibility as architects. But the difficulty for them is that they are up against, "trade carvers," many of whom work to any style to order. Generally the carver who does this has no notion of his job, but that of a hireling, "because he is a hireling, and hath no care for the sheep."

The first premiated design for the Suez Canal Memorial is a very striking one. It consists of two great pylons some 115 feet in height, symbolizing the two continents separated by the Canal. At the base of these pylons stand two figures representing England and France. The spirit of the design is the spirit of old Egypt and when completed it should prove a memorable achievement in the art of memorials.

The architects of South Africa and those of the public who knew him and appreciated his work will be delighted at the Knighthood conferred recently upon Sir Herbert Baker.



New Duveen Galleries. Romaine, Walker & Jenkins.

BUILDER.

REVIEWS.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. ADVANCED COURSE (10th Edition). *By Charles F. Mitchell B. T. Batsford, Ltd., London. 10s. 6d.*

A detailed or lengthy review of this work is unnecessary as this Author's Elementary and Advanced Courses in Building Construction are well known, and have been valued by the profession for years. They have become standard reference books and are used as text books at the University of the Witwatersrand.

The scope of the work under review has been extended and now covers a very wide field, including revised and up-to-date information on reinforced concrete. There are some 700 illustrations and the work contains over 1,000 pages of valuable information.

SANITARY SCIENCE. *By Professor Henry Adams. Chapman Hall, London. 8s. 6d.*

This work will be welcome as an outline treatise on Sanitary Science with special reference to buildings and public works. It is arranged definitely to follow the syllabus of the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science. As past Chairman of the Board of Examiners and a member of that board for over 27 years, the author has had a unique opportunity of grouping the needs of persons endeavouring to obtain a knowledge of this important subject. Comprising only 188 pages, it is, of course, impracticable to encompass every detail, but it is wonderful how much useful and practical knowledge has been included. The work containing

XIX. Chapters is divided into seven sections, viz. :—I., Elementary Physics and Chemistry ; II., Local conditions, such as site, aspect, soils, humidity, etc. ; III., Air Lighting and Warming ; IV., Water ; V., Drainage and Sanitary Appliances ; VI., Materials and Construction ; VII., Examinations. There are also no less than 102 illustrations. Section I. is exceptionally useful and the elementary science is finely and tersely put, covering five short chapters. The other sections deal with the actual applications of the science in and around buildings, and the book would form an excellent guide for persons preparing for the examinations in Hygiene for the Royal Institute of British Architects. Candidates for this, as well as the Sanitary Institute Examination, will find that there are no wasted lines in the book.

Outside of preparation for examinations for which each chapter is furnished with a long list of trial questions, the work would be of real service to architects, builders and others as being a handbook of sanitary science and as affording a solution to many perplexing problems which arise in regard to applications of health science to structures.

The work is comprehensive, but from its size can only embrace the chief and salient outlines and it is therefore felt that it would have been more complete had each section been accompanied by a small bibliography of suitable works for reference so that further investigation could be pursued by the diligent student. However, as a guide and handbook and introduction, the book will fill a much needed want and should command a large market all over the English-speaking world as being written by a specialist.

E. H. W.

THE ENGLISH INN PAST AND PRESENT, *by Professor A. E. Richardson and H. Donald Eberlein. Batsford, Ltd., London.*

A delightful book, beautifully illustrated, dealing in the main with the 18th Century, a period in English history which always makes an appeal.

In these days of motor travel a book of this kind is particularly interesting, for the English Inn is coming into its own again.

As the authors say in their preface, "With the revival of road travel the Inn has taken on a newer significance. Proprietors are now applying to architects for advice when remodelling or repairing their premises, and there is also a marked difference in the new Inns and taverns which are being built under expert advice. People touring the country are beginning to select their Inn with an eye to its pictorial amenity."

What a great opportunity for real enterprise in this respect in South Africa. The discomfort of our roads would be more than counter-balanced by the assurance that attractive and well equipped Inns would welcome the weary travellers on their arrival at the towns en route instead of the present hotels (sic) which, in the main, are a disgrace to any civilised country.

After dealing with the subject historically two interesting chapters are devoted to "Coaches and and old methods of travelling," and "Inn signs." The final chapter on "Touring" should appeal to anyone contemplating a visit to the old country. Maps are given of each of the five sections into which the country has been divided. A short description of each section is given describing the country-side and the geological formation which as the authors state, "determines not only the scenery, but the local materials with which the Inns are mainly built."

The work is full of anecdotes and reproductions of pictures by Rowlandson, Hogarth, Pollard, etc., whose works always have and ever will make an appeal to the Englishman.

G. E. P.

THE LIGHTNING GRAPHS, *by J. S. Dalgleish, A M.I E E. Crosby, Lockwood & Son, London. 5s.*

This small volume contains graphs for the rapid solution of a few equations such as

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

$$a^n = d$$

$$\sqrt[m]{a} = d$$

Also hyperbolic logarithms and their reciprocals.

The Book gives a few particular cases in the general subject of nomography, sometimes called Alignment Charts. Scales are so arranged relatively to one another that by laying a line across two known values in the above equations the third may be read off by the intersection of the line on the scale of the third value.

The advantage of these graphs lies in the fact that, when the engineer requires to solve a large number of equations of the same type, he has a rapid means of arriving at a result sufficiently accurate for his purpose.

The printing is clear and the book may be recommended to those whose daily routine requires the solution of a large number of cases of the formulae given above.

G A.W.

CAUSERIE.

"It seems to me," said the man in the black hat, "that our architectural training is getting far too academic and is losing touch with reality. I find that a boy who has been in my office for, say three years, is much more useful to me than one of your graduates who have spent five solid years in expensive training."

"I should imagine that is quite a normal experience," replied the Professor, "but I am quite certain that at the age of about thirty the graduate will be by far the more capable man at his job."

"What grounds have you for saying so," said the other. "Common sense very largely," retorted the Professor, with a smile. "Imagination, or if your practical soul prefers it, originality, is most easily developed in the early days of student life. Your own pupil spends his days designing severely practical buildings such as bathrooms and washhouses —"

"Rubbish," interrupted the man with the black hat, "the boy I am speaking of is doing some delightful work just now, almost entirely his own design. I find I can leave small domestic work to him with only the minimum of supervision, and if he went into practice to-morrow he would turn out some most delightful little buildings."

"Yes, and suppose he got a commission for a really big job, how would he handle that?"

"Oh, well, of course," was the reply, "he would not be likely to get anything like that until he had gained further experience."

"And how would he gain that experience, where would he learn how to handle a really big scheme, and will his imagination and originality be equal to the strain?"

"Well, in any case, he is not likely to get big commissions, they are very few and far between."

"I see," said the Professor, "so you would not train an architect to design a monumental scheme because the chances are he will not have the opportunity of carrying one out. Who **will** design your big schemes then? I suppose a highly trained architect educated elsewhere in America or France. One need not go far to find the appalling results of an incompetent hand on a large design, and it would be a national disgrace to have to import architectural talent for large schemes."

"Frankly I cannot see how one of two impossibly imaginative school schemes, of the 'monumental fountain by an ornamental lake' type of thing can help a man in solving a practical problem of to-day."

"Those very imaginative schemes when carried out as a sketch design are of the greatest possible value in developing the imagination of the architect and an architect without imagination is a contradiction in terms, it is the very essence of his job. providing always that he has the knowledge to carry out his designs. And you must not assume that a school training only consists of essays in imagination, a very thorough and complete course of construction and professional practice is included and equally stressed."

"I must say I have noticed a considerable difference in the way the different countries of the world seem to handle their building problems. Some certainly appear to be able to handle the biggest schemes without any serious difficulty. whereas others. while their smaller work is full of charm, seem to ruin any monumental scheme that they attempt, it seems to point out—."

"Exactly," interrupted the Professor, "where you have a well organized system of architectural training you have a high level of architectural achievement."

"But surely," said the man in the black hat, "magnificent architectural designs have been carried out by men with no school training."

"Yes, but you must first be quite clear what you mean by a school. Wherever the general level of architecture was high you will find schools—or their equivalent—were flourishing. Schools of architecture were founded all over the Roman Empire, while the bottegi of Italy were the mainspring of the Renaissance. But one must remember that the schools are not made for the genius, but for the average man. The genius will produce fine art whatever his training, but naturally the help he receives in his early days will help him enormously. The real object of the schools is to produce and maintain a high level for architecture as a whole, to raise the datum level so to speak."

"But all I want is a man who can turn out a really good half inch detail from my sketches," said the man in the black hat.

"Frankly," replied the Professor, "if you only want an architectural draughtsman you have come to the wrong booth and counter. A school of architecture is essentially a school for architects and to start a man out on the career of an architectural draughtsman without any prospect of improving his position is positively immoral."

"Yes, yes, I know that and I was perhaps wrong in putting it so strongly, But I do object to youngsters just from school trying to teach me my job."

"Youth and enthusiasm," laughed the Professor "are rather explosive, they soon pass away—worse luck!"

"So you are really convinced that a full course is desirable and better than office work and some extra tuition."

"I have not a shadow of doubt," said the Professor.

A. S. F.

PROFESSIONAL NEWS.

TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION.

The Minutes of the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Members held in the Scientific Club, 100, Fox Street, Johannesburg, on Thursday, the 10th August, 1926, at 5 p.m.

Present :—The President, Mr. B. W. Brayshaw, in the Chair, Messrs. D. M. Burton, G. E. Pearse, R. Howden, H. Porter, A. Stanley Furner, C. P. Tompkins, T. S. Fitzsimons, H. Sharp, P. E. Easton, W. H. Nott, and the Secretary, M. K. Carpenter.

An apology for absence was received from Mr. J. Wertheim.

Following the reading of the notice convening the meeting the President welcomed members and regretted that there was not a larger attendance.

The Sixth Annual General Meeting. The Minutes of the Sixth Annual General Meeting held on the 30th July, 1925, published in the September Issue of the "South African Architectural Record," a copy of which publication was sent to each member of the Association, were taken as read and confirmed.

The business arising therefrom having been dealt with by the Council during the past year and reported upon in the Annual Report to Members, the meeting proceeded with the general business.

Appointment of Scrutineers. By unanimous vote Messrs. D. M. Burton and P. E. Easton were appointed Scrutineers to conduct the ballot for the election of members to Council for the current year.

Annual Report. The following Report presented by the retiring Council was read by the President, Mr. B. W. Brayshaw :—

" Your Council submits, this, the Seventh Annual Report of the Association's proceedings for the past year, together with the Annual Accounts which latter have been duly audited.

Council Personnel and Meetings. At the first meeting of Council following the last Annual General Meeting in July, 1925, in conformity with the Constitution, Mr. B. W. Brayshaw, Government Land Surveyor, was unanimously re-elected President for the year and Professor G. E. Pearse, A.R.I.B.A., Vice-President.

During the period under review your Council held twelve meetings and the record of attendances thereat are given at the end of this Report.

Election of Members to Council. In terms of the Constitution nominations for members of the Council for the current year have been invited and ten persons duly nominated, a ballot form was issued to members in July containing the names of these nominated persons. From this number nine are to be elected to Council. In addition the Institutional members have, in the exercise of their right so to do, made the following nominations to Council :—

Andrews, G. S. Burt, Civil Engineer, Association of Transvaal Architects.
Brayshaw, B. W., Land Surveyor, Institute of Land Surveyors.
Burton, D. M., Architect, Association of Transvaal Architects.
Porter, Dr. Charles, M.O.H., British Medical Association.
Webber, F. K., Land Surveyor, Institute of Land Surveyors.

also Mr. Harold Porter, the immediate past President, will be an Ex-officio member of Council for the forthcoming year.

Town Planning Regulations. During the year your Council has made representations on several occasions to the Provincial Secretary respecting the need for Legislation on Town Planning matters asking for the promotion of Town Planning Legislation under Section 17 of Act 46 of 1925. A reply was received from the Provincial Secretary to the effect that the matter was under consideration by the Administration, subsequently further representations were made but up to the present no definite result has accrued. It is the intention of Council to continue pressing the authorities for Legislation in this direction.

Johannesburg Public Buildings. During the past year your Council has taken every opportunity of emphasizing Johannesburg's immediate requirements for :—

1. New Post Office,
2. New Magistrates' Courts,
3. New Railway Station.

In this connection the present needs for these buildings, brought forward by this Association some years back, was taken up by the public bodies of Johannesburg and the Municipal Council, and culminated in the visit of an influential deputation to Cape Town to interview the respective Ministers, but without material result at the present time.

In connection with the proposed new Station at Johannesburg a definite promise was made by the responsible Minister that an initial amount would be provided in this year's estimates to enable a start to be made on a new Station.

Certain difficulties arose in connection with the expropriation of a portion of the Wanderers Sports Grounds, which the Railway Administration deemed necessary for the carrying out of their proposals, at the present time this difficulty has not been finally settled. In the meantime your Council has interested itself in finding other proposals for the establishment of a central railway station for Johannesburg and at the present time a specially appointed Scientific Sub-Committee is dealing with the matter from a practical standpoint with a view to laying before the Railway Administration data, which may enable the present Railway Station site being abandoned for a more suitable and equally centrally situated position.

The accommodation at the Resident Magistrates' Courts and the Johannesburg Post Office remains hopelessly inadequate for present needs and members will be asked, at the Annual General Meeting, to express their opinion by definite resolution, on those matters.

Civic Survey for Johannesburg. During the year your Council made representations to the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the establishment of a body to collect the necessary data for the preparation of a Civic Survey of Johannesburg, covering existing conditions and to make provisions for a definite scheme of future development for the Town.

Early in the year a memorandum on these lines was submitted to the Municipal Council, this was subsequently amplified and resulted in the appointment of a Sub-Committee, which met the General Purposes Committee of the Town Council. The members of the deputation received a sympathetic hearing, but so far the Municipal Authorities have not moved in the matter and it is the intention of your Council to keep this object in the forefront with a view to getting the Authorities to set up the necessary machinery for preparation of a Municipal Civic Survey at the earliest opportunity and for its permanent establishment.

For the information of Members it is recorded that the Surveyor General has compiled a detailed map embodying the Municipal area of Johannesburg, showing the position of the mines, industrial areas, etc., which will form an excellent basis upon which to frame the proposed Civic Survey.

The thanks of the Association are extended to the Surveyor General for this excellent map.

New Townships. During the year your Council has been approached by the owners of various Townships for suggestions and criticisms respecting lay-outs. Also the Townships Board have continued to avail themselves of the considerations of your Council by submitting all proposed lay-outs.

In connection with a new lay-out at Sabie, the Chairman of the Townships Board asked your Council to submit a revised plan of this proposal, this was done and in acknowledging same the Surveyor General remarked that the Council's proposals were a considerable improvement on the lay-out originally submitted.

In connection with the considerations, given by Council, to proposed Township lay-outs for the benefit of the Townships Board, Mr. W. P. Murray, the Surveyor General was good enough to state, at the Annual General Meeting of the Institute of Land Surveyors of the Transvaal, that he saw all the criticisms on the different plans that were submitted to the Townships Board and he wanted to assure the Town Planning Association that the Townships Board, as a Board, was particularly grateful and thankful for the work this Association did. His Board received a great deal of assistance from the criticisms of plans which were submitted by this Council.

The Council desires to express their thanks and appreciation to those members who have devoted so much time and consideration in the preparation of plans and to those members who have so ably considered and reported upon the various lay-outs and other proposals dealt with during the year.

In connection with Municipal proposals to amend existing or to establish new lay-out proposals the Council will at all times welcome inquiries on such matters and will be pleased to make suggestions for the improvement of town areas.

Tramway Shelter, Johannesburg. Careful consideration has been given to the Municipal proposals for the erection of public conveniences and tramway shelter at the western end of the Town Hall, Johannesburg, and your Council deemed it advisable to inform the Municipal Council that their proposals on the matter might be improved upon. The matter is still engaging the attention of your Council and will be referred to at the Annual General Meeting.

Membership. During the past year numerous resignations, from membership, have been received, this is mainly due to the fact that your Council is unable to interest the lay members of the Association in the work in which the Association is engaged.

As will be readily understood the considerations of your Council are mainly of a professional nature and elementary considerations at that. These considerations are such as do not lend themselves either for discussion by lay people or for publication, but form the chrysalis for schemes to be evolved from which the community will benefit in years to come. Owing to the impossibility of sustaining the continued interest of lay members in the Association, which is reflected in the resignations received, your Council is faced with the grave difficulty of being unable to provide sufficient funds for the conduct of the Association. To overcome this difficulty overtures were made to the Minister for Public Health for a grant in aid to enable the Association to continue to function ; a reply was received to the effect that Town Planning matters were under the control of the Provincial Administration and therefore the Union Government could not entertain the application. Subsequently an application was made to the Administrator of the Transvaal for a grant in aid from that body and a reply was received stating that there were no funds available for the object in view. It will therefore be for members at the Annual General Meeting seriously to consider this matter with a view to providing the necessary funds for the work of the Association to be continued.

There have been twelve meetings of Council during the period under review and the following are the attendances made by Council Members :—

Brayshaw, B. W. ..	8	Porter, H.	10
Burton, D. M.	6	Sharp, H.	11
Fitzsimons, T. S. ..	6	Tompkins, C. P. ..	10
Furner, A. S.	6	Watermeyer, G. A.	8
Hartog, G.	2	Webber, F. K.	6
Harries, W. M.	4	Wertheim, J.	4
Moffat, J. A.	0	Harris, M. J.	3
Pearse, G. E.	8	Leake, E. O.	4
Porter, Dr. C.	1		

On the motion of Mr. Harold Porter the Report was unanimously adopted.

Accounts and Balance Sheet. The Secretary read the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended March 31st, 1926, which accounts had been duly audited by Messrs. Aiken and Carter.

The Balance Sheet showed an adverse balance, due to non-payment of subscriptions and numerous resignations lately received.

The President in reviewing the financial statement, which he declared was most unsatisfactory, drew attention to the urgent necessity for more funds in order to conduct the functions of the Association. In view of the attempts that had been made to obtain a grant in aid, firstly from the Government, and secondly from the Provincial Council, without success, he considered it would now be necessary to approach larger Corporations and Municipalities for increased financial support and at the same time we might personally approach the Administrator on the matter.

Mr. D. M. Burton considered it necessary to interest our present members in the doings of the Association and for that reason we should endeavour to contribute articles to the "South African Architectural Record," and send a copy of that Journal to each member, by this method we should have permanent means of communication with our members which would doubtless stimulate interest and might be the means of providing a portion of the funds we are in need of. Mr. Burton suggested that as a preliminary to the proposed interview with the Administrator that a copy of the Association's Report for the past year be sent to him.

The Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year were thereafter accepted and passed.

Election of Council. The Scrutineers, Messrs. D. M. Burton and P. E. Easton reported the results of votes cast by members for the new Council, and the President formally declared the following nine members duly elected to Council for the current year:—Sir Llewellyn Anderson, T. S. Fitzsimons, A. Stanley Furner, W. M. Harries, G. E. Pearse, H. Sharp, C. P. Tompkins, G. A. Watermeyer and J. Wertheim.

The Meeting expressed their thanks to the Scrutineers, Messrs. D. M. Burton and P. E. Easton for their services in conducting the ballot.

Presidential Address. The retiring President, Mr. B. W. Brayshaw then addressed members as follows:—

"At our last annual meeting I referred to 'Town Planning' as a subject which was exercising the minds of most Statesmen and Economists on account of the influence which is exerted on the general welfare of the Population.

"Unfortunately, during the past year in South Africa, little or no apparent progress has been made. While there has been no step taken by the Government to introduce any legislation as has been done in other parts of the world, there is an increasing desire on the part of the municipalities to seek the best advice available before the planning of Extensions to their towns, and the services of this Association have been publicly acknowledged by the Chairman of the Township Board of this Province.

"The awakening to the importance of Town Planning in Europe and America has been brought about by the growth of the largest cities accentuating the faults in the original 'Lay-outs,' and subsequent lack of control in their development. In South Africa, with it's wide expanses and comparatively small Towns, this pressure has not been felt, though there is evidence, increasing daily, of an awakening of public opinion in the case of our principal city, Johannesburg.

"Johannesburg is 'singular' in one respect, in that, unlike most towns in South Africa, it was not provided with the usual liberal 'Town Lands.' On being taken over by a municipal authority the town possessed a Dog Compound and a Power Station—I believe I am correct in stating that not even the streets were vested in the Municipality. The ground to the south was proclaimed land, practically reserved for mining, all other surrounding land was held by private owners and Corporations.

"The Town, therefore, was hemmed in on all sides. The assets that it possesses to-day have been acquired by purchase. As a municipality it has started under difficult circumstances, without any forethought for the expansion which has taken place, and which could not very well have been anticipated as the belief existed that it would become a mining town of a temporary nature.

"In the planning of towns the original designer has seldom gone much beyond such needs as lay within the scope of his immediate purpose, and when a city has grown to real greatness or to large importance, it has done so subject to the whims and fancies of his successors.

"The original streets of large towns have invariably proved to be totally inadequate—once established they become the most important feature in the city. Every structure along the route is in course of time altered, re-modelled or re-built, the street, however, remains to carry any burden which may be placed upon it.

"Johannesburg is no exception. It is proving to have too many streets, all of small dimension and too few of sufficient width. When a town grows to any proportions the question of thoroughfares becomes one of its greatest problems.

"Johannesburg has reached this point, and calls for immediate and strenuous efforts to grapple with the difficulty, which will certainly not become easier or less costly to remedy by delay.

"This traffic question is agitating the minds of our citizens at the present moment in one particular form, viz.:—the 'parking of cars.' But this is only a special feature of our traffic problem. It is fast becoming recognised that tram traffic with it's fixed routes, costly construction and upkeep, must give way to a large extent to something more flexible. This municipality has at last succumbed to the pressure of private competition, by a faster and more flexible form of locomotion for the population.

"The removal of the trams from some of our streets may relieve the Traffic to some degree; but it does not solve the problem. Our position is further complicated by the strangle hold of our present Railway, which completely divides the commercial, from

the larger portion of our residential area, except for a limited number of crossings, many of which are an increasing source of danger to this community.

" I do not wish to labour these disabilities under which most of you suffer daily, nor do I wish to continue the criticism so often heard of the awful example that this town is of ' Town Planning,' but before any remedy can be found it is essential that the faults and short-comings of our predecessors should be known and our problems studied.

" Having grasped our past mistakes and present difficulties, the natural sequence is to study the remedies with foresight as to future development (and of consummate importance), a continuity of policy free from party bickerings. How much might have been saved Johannesburg if there had been an intelligent anticipation of it's progress during the past twenty years ? Would there be any question to-day of a sufficiency of ground for our main station ? Would the railway have been in it's present position ? Would our Town Hall be placed where it is ? To take a few examples.

"Lack of foresight in acquiring necessary land for the improvement of any town is bound to prove expensive. In this town we have private enterprize further hemming in the town on the south and building large warehouses and industrial undertakings which may conceivably play a very large part in our future development.

" This ground has been taken up because it could be cheaply acquired on a rental basis, and is fast becoming valuable. As mining ceases to the south more and more ground will fall in for disposal by the Government. Has this community any scheme for acquiring any of this ground ? Much of it with some anticipation and forethought might be acquired by the Town.

" Many opportunities have passed, but others will occur, and full advantage can never be taken of these opportunities unless some comprehensive scheme of development is devised, well ahead of the immediate requirements of the community, and with some guarantee of continuity of policy.

" Much might have been done in the past to acquire land abutting on the natural drainage of the Town, and a great deal can still be done to-day which will in time result in a great saving in avoiding litigation consequent on the discharge of a large volume of storm water off the macadamised roads : not to mention the suitability of much of the abutting grounds for parks and pleasure grounds.

" Many of our problems to-day have gone beyond the ordinarily accepted form of Town Planning. The measures necessitated are remedial and therefore expensive ; but if this town is to progress delay may prove extremely costly.

" Remedying our ills piecemeal often compels the acceptance of a palliative which is seldom the best course.

" A comprehensive outline of future policy and improvements for the general town, however, would at once attract the attention of the Community as a whole, and with public approval would enable a municipality to face the selfish criticism of individuals or sections of the town with equanimity.

" The foundation on which any and all of the schemes that have been mentioned should be built, is a Civic Survey. A Survey in it's widest sense, historical and geographical—of population and it's classification—as well as health conditions, slums and thoroughfares.

" This association has stressed the importance of this Civic Survey on every available occasion, and the arguments in it's favour need not be repeated now. The cost of such a Survey is a small factor relative to its importance—with a complete and graphic history of the past, and a carefully thought-out plan for the future development of the town, it could proceed with a minimum of waste, on a well considered scheme and the avoidance of haphazard procedure, and ill-considered plans.

" Development would proceed towards a clearly defined objective : devised on a comprehensive plan, yet elastic enough to permit of meeting changing conditions.

" As a community, responsibility rests upon us for the making of or marring of our town. It is not possible for us to be infallible nor is it within human possibility to furnish a perfect and unalterable plan for the town's development ; but it is possible to use our judgment in a conscientious effort to meet our responsibilities in as far as the talent available and our means permit.

" While citizens often blame ' the powers that be ' for lack of foresight and energy, it must be admitted that the public are unaware of the great amount of continued and laborious work that is done by town officials ; who in many instances are tied by lack of powers ; but in most cases by the lack of supporting Public opinion.

" This Association for some years past has spent much time and leisure in pressing on all available occasions, for the immediate undertaking of a Civic Survey for Johannesburg, on which to base a broad, liberal, and comprehensive scheme for its future development ; remedying the faults of the past, preserving its amenities, and building a larger, happier and improved city ; handing down to our successors something better than we found, and something of which future generations may look on with some degree of Civic Pride."

The President resumed his seat amid applause.

Mr. W. H. Nott, in referring to the public building requirements of Johannesburg and the method adopted by the Town Council to bring these matters to the notice of the respective Ministers, pointed out that the Municipal Council invariably adopted the idea of sending a large deputation to Cape Town, at an enormous expense to the Ratepayers, he suggested that such deputations might readily be sent to Pretoria before or after the Session and thus avoid the heavy expenditure of a visit to Cape Town and thus be able to divert to public bodies and movements, the monies thus saved.

In connection with the proposed Civic Survey Mr. Nott strongly advocated the employment of the Air Force for the purpose of photographing, sectionally, the whole of the Municipal area, this air survey could be carried out at approximately £2 0s. 0d. per square mile so that the 85 square miles comprising the Johannesburg Municipal area could be photographed and the negatives developed for approximately £200, and he suggested that the Town Council should be strongly advised to have this work undertaken. In support of this suggestion Mr. Nott exhibited a number of photographs of a portion of Johannesburg taken from the air.

Mr. Nott also criticised the waste of public funds in dispatching deputations to Cape Town against the lack of financial support to Associations such as this which are carrying out a public requirement.

Mr. D. M. Burton, in expressing the thanks of members to the President for his able address, emphasised the fact that this Association must lay itself out to the utmost to help Municipalities with the various schemes that confronted them and by this means accomplish the objects the association set out for, he regretted very much that the general public failed to appreciate the good work carried out by the Council of this Association, he felt that this was probably due to their being unaware of our functions, and the Council should make it possible for the public to understand the work the Association was employed in, so that they might be brought in contact with the aims and objects of the Association.

In order to create greater interest in the Association's doings he suggested to the incoming Council that invitations might be extended to Messrs. Nott, Easton, Howden and the representatives of the Institutional members, to be present at our monthly meetings and to take part in the debates which take place, as a matter of fact the Council might see fit to go further and invite all members to be present at the monthly meetings and to take part therein.

Professor Pearse, in referring to the suggestions put forward by Mr. D. M. Burton, strongly supported the idea of all members attending Council Meetings, he considered that if this suggestion were taken up by the ordinary members of the Association greater interest in Town Planning matters would accrue and our member's roll and subsequently our finances would greatly benefit. This matter was referred to the incoming Council for consideration and action.

Johannesburg's Parking Area. In the absence of Mr. J. Wertheim, Mr. D. M. Burton put forward the following motion in connection with the extension of the non-parking area in the centre of Johannesburg :—

> "That this Association is of the opinion that when extending the non-parking area the Town Council should make provision for the parking of Motor Cars at certain convenient places within the prohibited area."

Mr. H. Sharp drew attention to the wording of Mr. Wertheim's resolution which he considered was somewhat illogical and suggested the wording of the resolution be amended.

This was accepted and Mr. D. M. Burton moved the insertion of the word "suggested" before "non-parking area," this was agreed to.

This was seconded by Professor G. E. Pearse and authorised to be communicated to the Johannesburg Town Council.

Following an unanimous expression of thanks to the President and the members of Council for the excellent work done during the past year the meeting terminated.

FEDERAL COUNCIL ON ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The Minutes of the Third Annual General Meeting of Members held in the Natal Technical College, Durban, on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1926, and Thursday the 8th July, 1926.

Present. Mr. Wallace Paton, Representing The Natal Institute of Architects ; Mr. E. M. Powers, representing The Royal Institute of British Architects ; Colonel G. T. Hurst, representing The Cape Institute of Architects ; Professor John Orr, representing The Union Department of Education ; Professor G. E. Pearse, representing The University of the Witwatersrand ; Mr. A. Stanley Furner, representing The Association of Transvaal Architects ; Mr. S. C. Dowsett, representing The P.E. Society of Architects ; Mr. W. B. Oxley, representing The Natal Technical College ; Professor MacMillan, representing The University of Cape Town ; Mr. B. M. Narbeth, representing The Natal Technical College ; M. K. Carpenter, the Secretary.

Mr. R. N. Jackson, President of the Natal Institute of Architects, who was present throughout the proceedings, formally welcomed delegates to the Conference and expressed the hope that the deliberations of Members would be of great assistance to the profession.

Mr. B. M. Narbeth extended a hearty welcome to delegates on behalf of the College Council.

Mr. E. M. Powers, who opened the proceedings, apologised for the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, Mr. W. A. Ritchie Fallon, of Cape Town.

Chairman. Mr. Powers called for nominations for Chairman for the year, in so doing he stated that his name had been sent forward from Cape Town for the position of Chairman, but that he did not wish to stand for that position, he therefore nominated Mr. Wallace Paton, F.R.I.B.A.,, this was seconded by Professor G. E. Pearse and carried unanimously. Mr. Paton on taking the Chair returned thanks for his election.

Vice-Chairman. For the position of Vice-Chairman, Colonel G. T. Hurst nominated Mr. F. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., of Johannesburg, this was seconded by Mr. E. M. Powers and unanimously agreed to.

Minutes. The Minutes of the Second Annual General Meeting held in Johannesburg on the 16th to the 20th March, 1925, circulated to members and published in the June issue of the South African Architectural Record, were taken as read and confirmed. The business arising from these minutes is dealt with

subsequently in these minutes under the heading "Examination Sub-Committee," (Item 8).

Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet. The Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet duly audited by Messrs. Aiken and Carter, of Johannesburg, were laid on the table.

On the question of the per capita levy of 7s. on the members of the respective Architectural Bodies, Mr. A. Stanley Furner expressed the opinion that this amount was in excess of Council's requirements and should be reduced, this was seconded by Mr. S. C. Dowsett.

Colonel Hurst formally moved that the levy be reduced to 2s. 6d. per member for the year 1926, this was agreed to.

Mr. E. M. Powers formally moved the adoption of the Annual Accounts and Balance Sheet, this was seconded by Mr. A. Stanley Furner and agreed to.

Dates of Meetings. The following notice of motion by Mr. E. H. Waugh was on the motion of Mr. A. Stanley Furner, seconded by Mr. S. C. Dowsett, agreed to without discussion.

> "That the Annual General Meeting of this Council be fixed for a date during the term of the general excursions which operate over the whole of South Africa, as far as possible."

Professor G. E. Pearse moved, in accordance with the rotary, established at the First Annual General Meeting, that the next (Fourth) Annual General Meeting of this Council be held at Bloemfontein, in January, 1927, this was seconded by Colonel Hurst and agreed to.

The following notice of motion by Mr. E. H. Waugh was proposed by Mr. A. Stanley Furner:—

> "That if the date fixed for the Annual General Meeting of this Council is not adhered to, at least one month's notice be given of the new date fixed by the Executive."

This was seconded by Professor G. E. Pearse, and agreed to.

Voting and Finance. Mr. A. Stanley Furner formally moved the adoption of the following notice of motion submitted by Mr. E. H. Waugh:—

> "Representatives of non-contributing bodies should have a vote on all matters excepting those concerning finance."

This was seconded by Mr. E. M. Powers and unanimously agreed to.

Examination Sub-Committee. The minutes of meeting of the Examination Sub-Committee were received. The items and recommendations in these minutes were dealt with in detail as follows:—

Minutes of meeting held 20th March, 1925. These minutes set out in detail:

(1) the existing courses in architecture, available in the Union.
(2) A recommendation for the collection of information respecting, prizes, bursaries and scholarships for architecture, available to students in South Africa.

These minutes were approved.

Minutes of meeting held 17th June, 1926:

Students. Your Committee considered the status of the following eleven students placed in class (b) at the Annual General Meeting of the 18th March, 1925, and recommended as follows:

"That the names of Miss G. Scott Bailey be deleted from the roll by reason of that person having relinquished the study of architecture.

The following ten students were advised early in 1925, that in order to qualify for a diploma for architecture it would be necessary for them to take further instruction in English and Mathematics to the Matriculation standard in order to obtain an exemption certificate from this Council:—

4. A. V. Nunn, (Cowin, Powers and Ellis).
5. C. J. Nicholas (J. A. Moffat).
9. Wm. Davie (Public Works Department).
7. W. A. Schwartzel (Public Works Department).
1. H. H. Woolley (Practising).
3. H. R. L. Wintle (R. Howden).
18. M. Cohen (Public Works Department).
12. F. L. Lawson, (C. Small).
23. J. R. Gibbs (D. M. Sinclair).
28. G. H. Hall (Public Works Departement).

Students. Respecting the seventeen applications received by Council at the Annual General Meeting of the 18th March, 1925, and referred to this Committee for consideration and report the following recommendations are made:

F. R. Carter. This student has left to study at the A.A. Classes in London, and he intends returning to this Country after completion of his training. It is recommended that this application stand over pending the receipt of a copy of a certificate issued by Mr. Way, applicant's old School Master.

G. G. Griffiths. It is recommended that this application stand over pending receipt of information as to the subjects applicant took at the Port Elizabeth School of Arts and Crafts in June, 1923.

M. D. Berman. Having given up the study of architecture it is recommended that his name be deleted from the Roll.

E. S. Cornelius. It is recommended that this applicant be definitely refused enrolment.

J. R. Cooper. This application to stand in abeyance pending receipt of further information.

G. A. Gunderson. It is recommended that this applicant be registered as a student with the view to taking the course of instruction at the University which will ultimately assist him towards obtaining registration as an architect in the Transvaal.

W. D. Gibbs. It is recommended that this applicant be not registered as a student.

It is recommended that the following nine applicants be registered as students with a view to their taking the course of instruction at the University which will ultimately assist them towards obtaining registration as architects in the Transvaal:—

30. Wm. Hynd (Public Works Dept., Pretoria).
34. R. C. Jefferson (G. Moerdijk, Pretoria).
35. C. W. Kelly (M. J. Harris, Johannesburg).
36. C. G. Lane (Public Works Dept., Pretoria).
37. J. R. Lowe (Public Works Dept., Pretoria).
40. L. J. Purvis (J. C. Tully, Pietermaritzburg).
42. A. H. Smeaton (F. Williamson, Johannesburg).
43. R. T. Spottiswoode (Public Works Department Pretoria).
44. H. R. Skelly (J. C. Cook, Johannesburg).

Respecting the application from No. 45, I. Waiggowsky, it is recommended that this application be not entertained.

New Applications. Respecting the following nine new applications your Committee recommend as follows:—

Alec Simpson and S. Pagani, both of Johannesburg, to stand over pending receipt of duly completed form of application.

That the application from C. J. Slade (Stucke and Harrison), who possesses a certificate of matriculation be accepted and that he be enrolled as a student and referred to the University of the Witwatersrand as a suitable person to take the Diploma Course.

Charles Maynard, Pretoria. This applicant, a matriculated student, is recomuended for acceptance and enrolment under the Diploma Course, and that the University of the Witwatersrand be advised in terms hereof.

E. J. Besaans. It is recommended that this application be not accepted.

W. G. Holford. This applicant, a matriculated student, has proceeded to Liverpool to undergo training at the Liverpool University, it is recommended that he be enrolled a student under this Council.

G. D. Maxwell. It is recommended that this application, for enrolment as a student with a view to taking the course of instruction at the University, which will ultimately assist him towards obtaining registration as an architect in the Transvaal, be accepted.

It is recommended that the applications received from G. M. J. Geers and A. W. Schober for exemption certificates, be not entertained.

Questionaire. Your Committee considered that the accepted and adopted questionaire, issued to applicants for enrolment, was not sufficiently embracing and recommended the adoption of a new form.

This was approved and the Secretary instructed to adopt this new form for the future.

Minutes of meeting held 22nd June, 1926:—

H. B. L. Wintle. The Sub-Committee unanimously recommend to Council that this applicant be exempted from the matriculation examination and that he be reported to the University of the Witwatersrand as a student suitable for entrance to the Diploma Course.

Accepted and Approved.

Minutes of meeting held 6th July, 1926:—

Charles Edward Cawse. Applicant applied for permission to be enrolled a student member in the Diploma Course although not in possession of a certificate of matriculation.

The Committee recommend that a certificate of exemption be granted to applicant and that he be reported to the University of the Witwatersrand for entrance as a student in the Diploma Course.

G. M. J. Geers. It is recommended that his application for exemption be not entertained.

Goodman Noick. In response to the letter dated the 21st June, 1925, received from this student it is recommended that he be advised to apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects for papers which will enable him to sit for the Intermediate Examination, at the same time he be advised of the architectural courses available at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

Douglas G. Macfarlane. The application for exemption from this student was referred to the Executive for consideration and action.

G. G. Griffiths. This applicant for exemption having failed to supply the information asked for respecting the Art training he underwent in June, 1923, it is recommended that his application be not considered and that he be again communicated with and asked to supply the subjects he was taking at the above date.

H. H. Woolley. It is recommended that the application for exemption made by Woolley be accepted and that he be referred to the University Authorities as a suitable candidate for entry to the Diploma Course.

Mr. S. C. Dowsett moved a vote of thanks to the Retiring Officers and the Members of the Examination Sub-Committee for their services during the past two years, this was seconded by Mr. A. Stanley Furner and unanimously agreed to.

Correlation of Architectural Courses. On the subject of the correlation of architectural courses and syllabuses throughout the Union, Professor Pearse said he had hoped that the Head of the Architectural Department of the Cape University and Professor Oxley would have been present so that this matter could have been discussed in detail and a uniform Course laid down.

Professor MacMillan regretted that he was not in a position to discuss this subject because certain changes were about to take place in the personnel of the architectural department at the Cape Town University and subsequently the Professor would be in a position thoroughly to go into this matter and would doubtless communicate with the other architectural training bodies.

Professor John Orr initiated a discussion respecting the Mathematical standard which would be sufficient for the architectural profession suggesting that the matriculation stage would meet requirements: should students desire to go deeper into the subject they should be induced to take a Post Graduate Course.

It was felt by other members that the matriculation standard in Mathematics should be regarded as sufficient and adequate training for the Degree

Course in Architecture and that Mathematics beyond the Matriculation stage should be optional.

Professor MacMillan in agreeing with this, formally moved, that "Mathematics beyond the Matriculation stage as a separate Degree Course should be optional," this was seconded by Colonel G. T. Hurst and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. A. Stanley Furner suggested that whenever possible Diploma Students should take one full term, of not less than eight weeks, in studio work at the University in order that they might be thoroughly schooled in the presentation of drawings. He was adverse to any period less than eight weeks as being insufficient for the object in view. It was pointed out by practitioners that it would not be feasible for articled pupils to be away from the office for this length of time, at this stage Council adjourned for lunch.

In the afternoon Session, which resumed at 2 p.m., Professor John Orr stated that he was not in sympathy with this proposal for Technical College Students because most of these students were part time students and that a full term as suggested would not be available to them at the Colleges.

After further discussion, on the motion of Mr. A. Stanley Furner, seconded by Professor G. E. Pearse, Council affirmed the suggestion whenever possible.

Mr. B. M. Narbeth raised the question of students attending for studio instruction, whole afternoons or one or two days in each week in cases where it was not possible to release them for eight weeks and moved the following resolution :—

> "In cases where the foregoing suggestion is not possible then practising architects be recommended to permit their students sufficient time to devote one or more afternoons or one day per week for this purpose, for a period of one year."

This was seconded by Mr. W. B. Oxley and agreed to.

R.I.B.A. Prizes and Studentships. A letter from the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects in which it was suggested that students resident in the Dominions should be eligible to enter for the Tite, Soane, Victory and Owen Jones studentships and which had been circulated to members, was on the motion of Mr. A. Stanley Furner, seconded by Mr. W. B. Oxley, agreed to, and the Secretary was instructed to advise the Council of the Association of Transvaal Architects and the Hon. Corresponding Secretary for the Royal Institute of British Architects in South Africa, that this Council would be pleased to co-operate in the conduct of these examinations.

List of Scholarships. On the motion of Professor G. E. Pearse it was unanimously agreed to circularise each centre and training Institute asking for full particulars and list of Scholarships, Prizes and Bursaries available to South African Students in Architecture.

Joint Exhibitions. Professor G. E. Pearse moved that an attempt be made to establish joint exhibitions of the work of architectural students in the various centres, such exhibitions to be held annually, this was seconded by Mr. A. Stanley Furner and agreed to on the understanding that this Council should not be responsible for conducting these exhibitions, but that application be made to the local bodies to assume the control and conduct in their respective centres.

Mr. E. M. Powers suggested that the Royal Institute of British Architects might be approached with a view to sending out certain students' work after exhibition at Home. This would be of great educative value to students and give an incentive for closer attention to their training. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the three centres where architectural training is in force to ascertain if it will be possible in the near future to provide designs for such an exhibition and the date such designs would be available, also to approach the Royal Institute of British Architects in the way indicated by Mr. Powers.

Diploma. The subject of the intention by this Council to issue a Diploma was placed in abeyance pending the outcome of the Architects' Bill now before Parliament and the provision for architectural training made thereunder.

The Herbert Baker Architectural Scholarship. The Trustees submitted a report and Financial Statement of the Fund for the fifteen months ended the 31st March, 1926, on the motion of Professor Pearse these documents were accepted and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the Trustees for their services.

In accordance with the amended Trust Deed the Retiring Chairman and Vice-Chairman tendered their resignations as Trustees of this Fund and Mr. Wallace Paton, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. F. Williamson, A.R.I.B.A., were, on the motion of Mr. E. M. Powers, elected to fill the two vacancies thus caused.

Professor G. E. Pearse drew attention of members to the fact that a Knighthood had been conferred upon Mr. Herbert Baker and it was unanimously agreed to send a cablegram of congratulation (to be subsequently confirmed by letter) to Sir Herbert Baker.

Executive. On the motion of Mr. E. M. Powers, it was decided to elect an Executive for the year, to meet in Johannesburg, for the conduct of the Council's business, this Executive to report to the Chairman in due course. Messrs. F. Williamson, G. E. Pearse, E. H. Waugh and F. L. H. Fleming were appointed to constitute this Council.

Exemption from Matriculation. After discussion it was decided to leave the matter of exemption from matriculation as it now stands, each application to be considered on its merits by the Examination Sub-Committee, subsequently to report to the Executive for action.

Professor John Orr pointed out that in cases where applicants had failed to obtain a certificate of matriculation it would be possible to obtain particulars of the marks gained by the applicant from the Joint Matriculation Board, and this course would enable the Sub-Committee to find out whether applicants were good all round and worthy of exemption or whether they were of a low general standard of education which would not be accepted.

Professor Orr was thanked for the information which is to be acted upon in future.

R.I.B.A. Examination. Members were notified that the Board of Examiners of the Association of Transvaal Architects intend to conduct an Intermediate and Final R.I.B.A. Examination in December next and that applications to sit had been received from Durban and Johannesburg and that it had been decided to conduct the Examinations simultaneously in the two centres mentioned.

Applications for Enrolment. The Secretary pointed out that there were several hundreds of juniors engaged in architects' offices throughout the Union, but that up to the present time only 50 had applied for enrolment as students with this Council.

The Conference decided it would be advisable after the questionaire had been printed, to forward a copy of same to each student with a circular letter inviting them to become registered students under the Council; the Secretary was instructed to give effect to this.

Institutional Levies. The Secretary drew attention to the balance sheet in which payment of the Institutional levies for 1924 were recorded for the year 1925 only one payment from the Association of Transvaal Architects had been received, all other Institutional levies for 1925 were outstanding.

The Secretary was authorised to send letters to the respective Institutes asking for payment of arrear levies.

The Conference adjourned at 4.30 p.m.

The Conference resumed deliberations at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday the 8th July, 1926, when all delegates recorded as being present at the opening of the Conference were again present.

Technical Education. Mr. Ernest M. Powers introduced the subject of the proposal to establish architectural classes under the new scheme of Technical Education lately introduced by Government. Mr. Powers referred to the discussion held by the Examination Sub-Committee on this subject, as detailed in the Minutes of the meeting of the 17th June, 1926, in those minutes it was recommended that the Government be approached and advised that it is considered necessary that Architectural Students should attend the University Courses at centres where these facilities exist, in preference to the establishment of further courses in architecture at the respective Technical Institutes in the same town or district.

It was pointed out that the establishment of such courses at Technical Institutes would cause an overlapping which would be detrimental to the profession and the student; by the possible variation in standards of the courses it was further pointed out that the Departments of Architecture at Pretoria, Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg were fully equipped and competent to undertake the complete architectural training of more students than have so far presented themselves and the Committee considered it was not necessary or advisable for further architectural training facilities to be established by Technical Institutes in these centres.

A copy of this recommendation had been sent to the Secretary for Education, who replied on the 24th June, 1926, as follows:—

> "The recommendation involves, I presume, a request that when possible all professional courses should be allied to the University in preference to the Technical College. This Department, aiding both, is chiefly concerned to prevent unnecessary overlapping and to consider the factors of economy, efficiency and convenience. It is, however, generally of opinion that the primary function of the University is to train full-time students for Degrees and that only when a satisfactory full-time professional school is already established in the University such consideration be given to this claim to preference in providing for part-time courses. These should more naturally be assigned to the Technical College, as is the case in Pretoria."
>
> "The question is generally one for local adjustment after consideratoin of the factors indicated."

Mr. A. Stanley Furner, representing the Association of Transvaal Architects, stated that his Association saw no reason for the establishment of a second training centre at Johannesburg. This Association was directly responsible for the establishment of the Chair of Architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand. The Chair of Architecture was firmly established and possessed perfect equipment, he therefore failed to see any reason for the establishment of a second architectural school or classes within the Johannesburg area.

Professor MacMillan, University of Cape Town, said that apparently the proposal hung on the definition of full and part time students since Universities were supposed to cater only for the latter class. At the University of Cape Town a student in either of the professions taking his practical training during a part of the day and attending at the University for his academic training late in the afternoon or evening was considered a full-time student.

Professor Pearse, in agreeing with Professor MacMillan, stated that a similar position held good at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Professor MacMillan, after stating that he had been a member of the Board of Management of the Cape Technical Institute since its establishment, and for five years he occupied the Chair of the Governing body, explained the position of this Institute in enrolling students and stated that architectural students were not catered for because they were studying a profession, the education for which the Technical Institute did not undertake, on the other hand the local architects had for years conducted their own school of architecture which was now taken over by the University.

Professor Orr prefaced his remarks by stating that he was responsible for the establishment of the Chair of Architecture at the University of the Witwatersrand and proceeded to outline the intention of the Technical Institute at Johannesburg and subsequently similar Institutions to be established at other centres along the Reef. It had definitely been decided to establish a department of Art and Architecture, it had been suggested to the Minister that the reference to architecture might be dropped from the title, this the Minister refused to agree to. Professor Orr definitely stated that it was the intention to start architectural classes at the Technical Institute, Johan-

nesburg, a Head had already been appointed and he was due to arrive from England next month, in the meantime £200 had been placed to his credit, in London, for the purchase of casts.

Professor Orr considered that the proposed architectural training to be instituted at Johannesburg Technical Institute would serve a want which the classes at the University did not cater for.

Mr. B. M. Narbeth expressed the opinion that this duplication was inadvisable and that rival schools functioning on the Rand would do so to one anothers detriment. Following lengthy discussion in which all delegates expressed themselves to be against the establishment of architectural courses at Technical Institutes in towns where courses were already in existence, Mr. Powers said that whilst recognising the right of Technical Institutes to conduct courses in architecture it was inadvisable that such courses be started as it would be a grave mistake to provide rival classes for the small number of architectural students at present available, particularly on the Witwatersrand.

Mr. E. M. Powers moved the following resolution :—

> "That this Council is of opinion that it is undesirable that architectural classes be duplicated in any centre,"
>
> This was seconded by Mr. A. Stanley Furner.

Following further discussion the resolution was put to the vote and unanimously adopted, Professor Orr voting for the resolution.

Professor John Orr then moved the following resolution :—

> "That the Universities and Technical Colleges be asked to co-operate, to avoid, as far as possible, any duplication of architectural Education."

This was seconded by Mr. B. M. Narbeth, and unanimously agreed to.

Professor Orr asked for the position of an architectural student at the Technical Institute, Johannesburg, to be defined, in respect of entrance to the Royal Institute of British Architects. Mr. E. M. Powers, Hon. Corresponding Secretary for the R.I.B.A., in South Africa, stated that a student possessing the necessary qualifications would be enrolled a probationer by the R.I.B.A. whether or not such student was attending classes at a University or Technical College and irrespective of being a student registered under this Council. After the expiration of the prescribed period the probationer would be permitted to sit for his Intermediate and thereafter his Final Examination for Associateship of the Royal Institute of British Architects, provided that his application and testimonies of study had been approved by the Board and Examiners, appointed by the R.I.B.A., to conduct the Examinations.

Professor John Orr stated that had he known this position he would not have debated the question at such length. He was under the impression that unless a student was enrolled at one of the Universities and taking the prescribed course he was not eligible to sit for the R.I.B.A. Examination, and asked that Mr. Powers' statement be recorded.

As a matter of urgency Mr. W. B. Oxley brought forward an application, for exemption from the matriculation examination from Mr. Edward George Garrard. This applicant sat for the matriculation examination in December, 1913, and obtained sufficient marks to secure the aggregate necessary for a pass, although he failed in Latin and Dutch, the Headmaster of his school wrote stating that he considered that there was no doubt applicant would easily have gained a complete pass the following year, but for the intervention of the War.

On the motion of Professor Orr, Council unanimously agreed to grant this applicant a certificate of exemption from Matriculation and to report him to the Natal Technical College as a student suitable for enrolment under the Diploma Course.

This closed the business of the meeting and Professor Pearse moved that a letter of appreciation and thanks be sent to the Chairman and Members of Council of the Natal Technical College for their courtesy and kindness in providing suitable accommodation for this Conference. This was unanimously agreed to and Mr. B. M. Narbeth suitably responded on behalf of the College Council.

Following the unanimous expression of thanks to the President, Mr. Wallace Paton, for his able conduct of the proceedings, the Conference terminated.

INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

The First Council Meeting, 1926 Session, was held on Saturday, 6th March, 1926, and adjourned to April, 10th.

The following Sub-Committees were elected :—

Surveyors Institution : T. Moore (Convenor), J.W. Cowling, G. E. Howgrave-Graham, *Standard System ;* J. W. Cowling (Convenor), E. B. Farrow, W. E. Puntis (ex officio). *Associated Scientific and Technical Societies :* E. B. Farrow (Delegate), F. D. Hickman (Alternate). *Architects Union Reg. Executive Committee :* T. Moore (Delegate), F. D. Hickman (Alternate).

Surveyors Institution. With regard to the examination held in March, the President stated that the papers had been sent direct to London by the Pretoria University College Authorities, and the certificates for Outdoor Work had been forwarded to the Secretary.

He advocated that in future all examination papers be officially sent to the Secretary.

Mr. Moore proposed, and it was agreed, that a letter be sent by the Council to Mr. Gyde, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., appreciating his assistance in connection with the Candidates' Outdoor Work.

Mr. Graham said he had been asked to draft a statement making comparisons between the English and South African Systems of taking off Quantities, and this had been done. It was left to the Sub-committee to consider the matter of future Examinations in general and frame recommendations.

Mr. Hickman suggested that a copy of all minutes of meetings be sent to the Surveyors Institution in future, and this was agreed to.

Standard System. A letter from the National Federation of Building Trade Employers in S.A. dated January 1st, 1926, was read, and it was decided to send this letter to Mr. Cowling and ask that the Sub-Committee's report be completed and forwarded to the council as early as possible.

Applications for Membership. The following applications were received and disposed of :—Gordon M. Law, Capetown ; H. G. Tomkyns, Johannesburg ; C. Marshall, Durban ; J. Preston, Port Elizabeth.

Correspondence. Letters were read from :—

Mr. W. Langton, expressing appreciation and thanks for the hard and excellent work done by the Council in connection with the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Bill.

T. Moore, giving an expression of thanks and appreciation from Mr. W. Thompson of the work done by the Council in connection with the Act.

Architects Act. Mr. Hickman, the Institute's delegate with Mr. A. T. Babbs, to the Parliamentary Select Committee, gave a resume of the evidence given by the witnesses before the Select Committee, and Colonel Puntis propounded what had happened since.

The Secretary was instructed to have copies of the revised Act typed, incorporating all the amendments proposed and to circulate these amongst the general members of the Institute.

Scales of Fees. The Council has had booklets printed setting out in detail the fees to be charged by practitioners for various classes of work. These are obtainable from the Secretary, price one shilling.

The next Council Meeting, at which the Architects and Quantity Surveyors Act, as amended by the Select Committee, will be considered, will be held in Pretoria, on Friday, 18th June, 1926, at 5 p.m.

Second Council Meeting, 1926, Session, held at the Institute's Offices, 26/7, Connaught Buildings, Pretoria, on Friday, 18th June, 1926, at 4.45 p.m.

Present. Lieut. Col. W. E. Puntis (in the chair), Messrs. E. B. Farrow (Vice-President), G. E. Howgrave-Graham, F. D. Hickman, A. W. Springthorpe. S. Waters and A. Loots (Secretary).

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Messrs. D. J. Laing, T. Moore and H. Rowe-Rowe.

Minutes of the First and adjourned Council Meetings (1926 Session) were read and confirmed.

Referring to the revision of the Standard System the President said it was desirable that the Sub-Committee's labours be brought to a finality. It was decided to write the convenor to summon a meeting at the earliest possible moment.

Application for Membership. Mr. G. M. Law, P.A.S.I., Cape Town, was elected a member of this Institute.

Housing Schemes. Letters were read regarding quantity fees chargeable on Municipal Housing Schemes. A scale of fees for Architects appears to have been fixed, but no scale has ever been set for Quantity Surveyors in South Africa.

The President reminded the members that the matter was taken up with the Central Housing Board some years ago, but without result. A complimentary copy of the Institute's scale of Professional charges has since been sent to the Central Housing Board, Pretoria, and it was left in the hands of the President and Mr. Waters to consider the matter and report at the next Council Meeting.

Architects and Quantity Surveyors' Act. A copy of the Private Bill as amended by the Select Committee for presentation to Parliament as well as a printed copy of the evidence have now been received.

A letter dated 11th June, 1926, was read from the Secretary of the Architects' Union Registration Executive Committee asking for a further per capita levy of £1 or more to meet the promotion expenses. £2,645 15s. 3d. has been expended to the 4th June, 1926, of which amount the Institute has contributed £333 18s. 0d.

Mr. Waters thought the time was ripe for a levy to be raised from the members to liquidate the expenses incurred by the Institute in connection with the Act.

Mr. Farrow proposed that for the present a levy be imposed of four guineas on practising members and two guineas on non-practising members, and that members be requested to forward their amounts as early as possible. Mr. Hickman seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Secretary was instructed to make payment of £1 per member as requested in the Executive Committee's letter of the 11th inst.

A very interesting report was read from Mr. A. T. Babbs regarding what had transpired since he and Mr. Hickman had been delegated to appear before the Select Committee, and on the motion of Col. Puntis, seconded by Mr. Waters, a unanimous vote of thanks and appreciation of the work done was accorded these gentlemen.

Student Members. Col. Puntis referred to his inaugural address at the beginning of the Session and said he felt we should keep in closer contact with Students taking up the study of Quantity Surveying. He thought provision should be made for student members to enrol under the Institute at a nominal fee and have copies of minutes posted them regularly, and attend general meetings, but without voting power.

The matter was referred to the Sub-Committee dealing with examinations.

The Seventeenth Annual General Meeting was held in Pretoria, on Saturday, 20th February last and the following members were elected as Council and Office Bearers for the ensuing Session :—

President : Lieut Col. W. E. Puntis, O.B.E., V.D., F.S.I. ; Vice-President : E. B. Farrow, F.S.I. ; Council : F. D. Hickman, P.A.S.I., G. E. Howgrave-Graham, F.S.I., D. J. Laing, T. Moore, F.S.I., H. Rowe-Rowe, F.C.I.A., A. W. Springthorpe, S. Waters, Lic. R.I.B.A.

Secretary : A. Loots, Atlas Building, 102a Commissioner Street, Johannesburg, P.O. Box 364, Phone 6193, Central.

SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF ART.

The first meeting of the Central Council of the South African Institute of Art was held in Durban, on Monday and Tuesday, July 5th and 6th, 1926. There were 19 representatives present from the Cape Province, the Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia and the O.F.S. The draft constitution was finally agreed to with slight amendments and will shortly be circulated. After some discussion, it was decided to abolish the proposed class of associates, and to place all members—lay and artist—on the same footing.

The composition of the Central Council has now been decided upon as follows:—One representative from each of the nominated societies, while each of the district councils, now seven in number, Grahamstown, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Bloemfontein, Bulawayo and Kimberley, nominate one member each, elected by those who do not belong to any of the affiliated art societies.

Mr. J. H. Pierneef, chairman of the Johannesburg and Transvaal district, has been elected vice-president of the Central Council, the other officials being: Mr. Leo Francois, president; Professor O. J. P. Oxley, vice-president; Mr. S. J. Pearson, secretary; and Mr. Karl Gundelfinger, hon. treasurer.

It was agreed to appoint a special sub-committee of the Central Council to deal with the development of industrial art. The committee includes Professor Oxley, Mr. Marriott, Professor Armstrong and Professor Pearse. It was also decided to recommend each district council to appoint its local sub-committee on industrial art.

It was recommended that, subject to satisfactory financial arrangements, the South African Architectural Record should be made the organ of the Central Council.

It was agreed that the first Union exhibition of the Institute in arts and crafts be held at Durban, early next July. Each district is to be responsible for pictures and craft work sent in its district, the decision of the local committee to be final. A preliminary circular giving details of conditions will shortly be issued.

It was decided that members of the South African Institute would be admitted free to all exhibitions of the Institute or affiliated bodies. Free lectures will be arranged by the local district councils. It is also intended to organise a poster exhibition at an early date, which will, it is hoped, tour the Union.

At the conclusion of the sittings of the Council on Tuesday, the members of the Central Council were entertained to dinner at the Country Club. The toasts were "The King," Mr. Leo. Francois; the "S.A. Institute of Art," proposed by Mr. Karl Gundelfinger, hon. president of the Natal Society of Artists, replied to by Mr. Leo Francois, president of the Institute; the "Federal Council of Architectural Education," Mr. E. M. Powers, to which Professor Pearse replied; "Our Guests," the Mayor, Councillor Wadley, replied to by Mr. D. Lefebvre: and "The Ladies," proposed by Mr. Victor Jones. Musical items and a dance concluded a pleasant evening.

The next meeting of the Central Council will be held at Durban, in July, 1927.

DURBAN NOTES.

Since our last issue, Durban has been the centre of activity in matters Architectural. Early in July the newly formed South African Institute of Art held its inaugural meeting at Durban, and this was followed immediately by the Third Annual Meeting of the Federal Council of Architectural Education.

These two important events could not be allowed to pass without being marked by fitting social functions, consequently the Natal Society of Artists, jointly with the Natal Institute of Architects, were the hosts on the occasion of a dinner at the Country Club, on July 5th, when the visiting delegates and ladies were entertained. The guests were received by Mr. Karl Gundelfinger, Hon. President of the Society of Artists and Mrs. Gundelfinger.

At the conclusion of the meetings of the Federal Council the members again repaired to the Country Club for luncheon and golf as guests of the Natal Institute of Architects.

A busy week was spent by the visiting delegates who in some cases were representatives from their various centres on both bodies, and much good work in the interest of Art in general and Architecture in particular was accomplished.

The Natal Society of Artists held their Annual Exhibition during the month of July, and it is very gratifying to note that the number and quality of the exhibits improves each successive year. It is impossible in these brief notes to attempt any critique of the individual exhibits, but one would like to see the Architectural section better represented. A number of very excellent buildings have been erected in Durban recently and if the architects responsible for this work would exhibit some of their drawings, they would be of great interest to visitors and educational value to students entering the profession. The architectural exhibits were the second Premiated design for Bethlehem Town Hall, by Mr Clement Seneque and several buildings in course of construction on the Witwatersrand by Messrs. Cowin, Powers and Ellis.

Among the architectural students good work is being done at the Durban Technical College as was illustrated by the Exhibition of the year's work at the College, containing some excellent sets of drawings. Special mention is given to design for a Municipal Art Gallery and Museum, by Mr. William Hirst, a pupil with Messrs. Ing and Jackson, Architects of Durban. This design, together with sheets of measured drawing studies, has been awarded the Emma Smith Scholarship, value £500, for study on the Continent for a period of two years. Mr. Hirst is to be heartily congratulated on his success, he proposes to continue his studies at the Architectural Association School in London, and leaves for England at the end of the year.

Considerable interest is being taken in architectural matters by the Municipal Library Committee, the programme of lectures for this session contains a series of lectures on the "Ideal City," its planning, buildings music and sport. Mr. A. J. Thompson, F.R.I.B.A., has already delivered a very interesting lecture on the planning of the Ideal City. The lecture was illustrated with lantern slides.

These lectures are proving very popular in lay circles and are being received with much appreciation and are attracting fairly large audiences. During the session Mr. E. M. Powers, F.R.I.B.A., will lecture on the subject of "Domestic Architecture in South Africa."

Among the commercial and business buildings the new premises for Messrs. Stuttaford and Co., and Messrs. Arthur's, Ltd., in West Street, are now practically completed. It is hoped to illustrate these fine buildings with some of the architects' details in an early future issue.

CAPE TOWN NOTES.

On Tuesday, 24th inst., the C.I.A. were afforded an opportunity of visiting Groot Constantia and were particularly interested in inspecting the work of restoration, which has now been in progress for nearly four months.

It will, of course, be remembered that a destructive fire took place shortly before the end of last year, which was about as thorough and searching as such a catastrophe could possibly be—nothing whatever of an inflammable nature throughout the building being left with the exception of a few of the old shutters, which doubtless fell from their positions in the early stages of the fire, and so have been preserved.

The work has for some time been severely handicapped by the winter rains. It has been a constant care to preserve the old walls—which are only constructed of sun dried bricks in clay mortar—under these difficult conditions.

The reconstruction provides for a continuous reinforced concrete band at ceiling level practically throughout the building—thus forming a firm and rigid tie to bind all the old work together.

The old walls, however, have required a good deal of protection from the rains, since most of the inside plaster was stripped either by the recent fire, or by subsequent inclement weather—leaving the brickwork sorely exposed to the elements. The intention has naturally been to preserve all the old work wherever possible, and the two end gables, as well as the front central gable, have been sources of no little anxiety. These had all to be well shored up both inside and outside, and wherever old brickwork was exposed it has been treated with a damp-proof solution—applied by means of spraying, otherwise it is fairly safe to state they could not have been saved. The two end gables have been strengthened with brick buttresses built up from the internal cross wall, and the main centre gable supported by heavy jarrah shores across the ceiling of the Voor-huis on to the concrete band.

The roof is now under construction—the timbers have been fitted and fixed, and thatching is proceeding merrily. As soon as this work is completed there will be more opportunity to investigate at leisure some of the little puzzles which the early builders have set us.

One of the questions which has arisen is whether or not the gables were part of the original structure, the oldest known picture of the building showing no indication of such features. The exposure of the brickwork on the inside clearly bears out the theory that they were added afterwards. It would appear that the whole of the front wall above the sill level belongs to a later date, and it is fairly certain that when this upper portion was built the sash windows were also introduced.

At the end of the Drawing-room—and in a corresponding position at the lower side of the building—the brickwork clearly shows where a pair of casement windows have been bricked up; and in the Drawing-room, the end fitting with which we were familiar had been cut into the wall—the recess for which was obviously an afterthought.

The various relieving arches that were exposed when the plaster fell off are very interesting. It appears that the cross walls just inside the main entrance (to the right and left) are not built on corresponding walls of the cellar below, and the main weight of them was carried by enormous relieving arches springing at floor level in the corners of the room and passing over the top of the communication doors.

It is also interesting to find certain bits of later walling in unexpected places—such as the end wall of the old Kitchen wing (apparently terminated some 10ft. short of its present position) and the back wall of the corresponding wing on the upper side. From this it would appear that the two wings might originally have been of equal length—quite a feasible contention.

The different types of brickwork are easily distinguished; firstly Van der Stel's small klompjes, sun dried or very lightly burnt, secondly the somewhat larger klompjes of similar quality, of which the gables are built and thirdly 9in. x 3in. clamp burnt bricks in the ends of the back additions.

A romantic interest, too, attaches to the secret passage. For whatever purpose this was originally constructed, it certainly does exist as a narrow tunnel some 2ft. 0in. wide and 3ft. 0in. high leading from a remote cellar through the foundations and below the stoep, in the direction of the Jonker's Hou e. The Tunnel has been roughly bricked up at the extremity of the Stoep, and we are left to allow our imagination to supply such missing links as we care to devise. It is at all events alleged that when the English first took possession of the Cape, the valuables of the household were carefully stored in the secret passage, which was then bricked up.

Naturally the fine old doors, windows and shutters—with their attractive metal fastenings—are being restored precisely on the lines of the originals, although the fire caused such a complete "burn-out" that of the joinery nothing but the few shutters above referred to were left. Sufficient information has been available, however, to secure reliable reproductions.

The party also visited the wine cellars and the bath, where much interest was caused by the discovery that the figure in the niche including the pipe which led the water into the bath were make of oak, white washed.

The visit was arranged by kind permission of Mr. Kendall, who showed the party round. The Contractor, Mr. Hoheisen, supplied tea and transport.

ASSOCIATION OF TRANSVAAL ARCHITECTS

The Academy Exhibition. In connection with the Academy Exhibitions of pictures and objects of art conducted for the past eight years by this Association under the title of the South African Academy representations have been made to the Johannesburg Municipal Council for practical support in the direction of making purchases of suitable exhibits for the local Art Gallery.

A reply has now been received to the effect that the Art Gallery Committee has agreed to the principle of purchasing works of art exhibited at the Annual Exhibitions of the South African Academy and will be prepared to purchase such works provided that, in the opinion of the Committee, they merit being exhibited in the Art Gallery.

The Association of Transvaal Architects on behalf of the artists throughout South Africa have expressed appreciation and thanks to the Municipal Council of Johannesburg for the practical support which this offer holds out to South African Artists.

R.I.B.A. Mr. F. L. H. Fleming, Exploration Building, Johannesburg, and Mr. J. G. Wilson, of the Public Works Department, Pretoria, have been elected to Fellowship of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Students. South African Students at the University of Liverpool, have done very well in the examinations lately concluded, John Cowin, son of the President of the Association succeeded in passing his second year examination, also D. Kelly and G. Holford. B. Lightfoot, lately a pupil of Mr. John Perry, the President of the Cape Institute of Architects, also passed his second year examination.

Competitions. Members are reminded that the competitive designs for the new Technical College, at Pretoria, must be submitted to the Principal of the Pretoria Technical College, Church Street east, Pretoria, on or before October 15th, 1926. The attention of Competitors is drawn to the fact that in Clause 13 no reference is made to the provision of a perspective drawing and we have been asked to state that a perspective is not required.

The League of Nations have decided to erect a League of Nations Building at Geneva, and have promoted an Architectural Competition for the choice of a suitable design.

The League of Nations have thrown this Competition open to architects who are nationals of the nations comprising the League in order that the building may be designed not only to provide accommodation of the most modern and practical kind for all the organizations essential to the League's work, but also to symbolise in style and outline the pacific ideals of this Century.

The Competition is to be assessed by a Jury consisting of nine members, each member has an international reputation in architecture.

The amount allocated for cost of Construction, inclusive of fees, general and specialists installations, etc., is not to exceed 13 million Swiss francs.

There are seven major premiums offered, ranging from 30,000 Swiss francs down to 5,000, with a further amount of 25,000 francs for distribution in the form of supplementary awards.

Designs must be dispatched not later than the 25th January, 1927.

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A copy of the programme, rules and conditions together with all the supporting documents of this Competition may be inspected at the office of the Association of Transvaal Architects, 67, Exploration Building, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg.

Open Competitions. The Council after considering a request from members of the Public Works Department, Pretoria, for a statement of policy respecting open competitions, decided on the following terms:—

That the Council of the Association approves of the principle of public competitions being open to all persons qualified to practice or to be registered in the particular province which the building is to be erected provided that:—

1. The Assessor is not in any way connected with the Competitor in business.
2. The Competitor, if in salaried employ, bona fide, enters the competition solely with the intention of opening private practice as the result of being premiated.
3. Such recommendation if adopted will imply that no salaried competitor, if he is awarded the first premium, will be entitled to receive it until, as a result of being premiated he relinquishes his employment to open private practice in order to carry out the work, if proceeded with.
4. The Council will recommend that in future the names of the Principals contributing, in any way, materially to the conception of a design submitted in public competition shall be stated in the formal declaration of authorship and that this shall be an essential condition.

The view of the Council is that:—

1. It is wrong that competitive designs should be submitted in the name of any person or persons other than the originator of the design.
2. It is desirable that those who originate designs or materially contribute to their conception should have recognition and credit accordingly.

Benevolent Fund. The Trustees of the Benevolent Fund of the Architects again appeal to members for their generous support. A necessitous case of which the Trustees have undertaken the responsibility has absorbed all available revenue, and an urgent appeal is made to members for contributions to continue the work on hand. All contributions sent to the Registrar will be gratefully acknowledged.

The Trustees desire to express their appreciation and thanks to the following members who have so kindly contributed to the funds during the current year:—Messsrs. G. E. Fitzgerald, E. H. Waugh, D. M. Burton, F. Williamson and P. J. Hill.

Tramway Shelter. The proposal to erect public conveniences and a Tramway Shelter on the ground west of the Town Hall, Johannesburg, between Simmonds and President Streets was considered by Council who recommended that the project be not proceeded with and that the ground under consideration be left an open space, being actually the only available spot for preservation as an open space in the central city area. In order to do away with the necessity of a Tramway Shelter the Council advocated the removal of the tramway lines at this spot and it is pleasing to note that the suggestion was well received and the Town Council are, at present, having estimates prepared to ascertain whether the cost of this pro-

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posal is prohibitive. There is no doubt that the attraction of having a complete open space at the west end of the Town Hall, and the possibility of eliminating the tram shunting ground has appealed to Town Councillors.

Fire Proof Doors. The Fire Offices Committee of the Transvaal approached the President in respect of their regulations covering fire proof doors and subsequently submitted certain particulars which are published for the information of members:—

"The Fire Offices Committee draw the attention of our members to the requirements of this Committee in respect of Fire Proof Doors.

"Compliance with the Municipal By-laws does not imply conformity with the rules of the Fire Offices Committee and unless the latter are adhered to the Architect will be blamed by his client for remissness in this respect. A breach of the rules of the Fire Offices Committee will materially affect the rates at which the insurance can be effected.

"It is important to note that roller shutters are not accepted by the Fire Offices Committee as equivalent to Fire Proof Doors.

"A copy of the Rules of the Fire Office Committee for the construction and fixing of Fire Proof Doors, Shutters and Compartments may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, Fire Insurance Association of the Transvaal, P.O. Box 6776, Johannesburg."

Obituary. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Thomas W. Mackey, which occurred at Johannesburg, on the 31st July last. Mr. Mackey was a member of the Association since 1910, and will be greatly missed. To the relatives we extend our deepest sympathy.

In the limited Competition for designs for a Hospital on the Far East Rand, Messrs. Cowin, Powers and Ellis, F. & A.R.I.B.A., of Johannesburg and Pretoria have been placed first. The Assessor was Mr. Allen Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.



MR. D. IVOR LEWIS.

In the September, 1925 issue we illustrated a group of the past Presidents of the Society of Architects (London) S.A. Branch from which the photograph of Mr. D. Ivor Lewis was absent.

Mr. D. Ivor Lewis, who is at present practising at Newport, Monmouthshire was President of the Society of Architects during the year 1914-15, and the absence of his photograph from the published group was due to the fact that he was absent from South Africa when the photograph was taken and that his photograph was not available for insert.

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PUBLISHER:

University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

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